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A Catch.

Was ever yet a man,
Since this old world began,
That looked upon a woman bewitched not of her eyes?
Mating or separating,
Or loving her or hating,
In all his commerce with her the fool was never wise.

Heigho! it cannot be,
For, seeing she is she,
She has him at advantage in body and in mind:
Pursuing or undoing,
She still compels his wooing,
And therefore is it, ladies, that love is painted blind!

—*R. H. Stoddard.*

Her Answer.

If the love that you ask for I offer you here,
Can I promise to follow you without fear?
Will you take my hands in your own, dear,
And keep them soft and warm?
Will you teach me to trust each word you say?
Will you keep my feet so they never can stray?
Will you be my guide in the one right way,
My refuge in every storm?

Then I'll lovingly follow wherever you guide,
Though our way may lie through a desert wide;
All through the journey, safe by your side,
You shall lead me everywhere.
It is sweeter to walk by faith than sight,
If only you feel you are going aright.
May I trust you always to find the light,
And guide me safely there?

EDWARD BROWN, STOKER.

"Polly," I says, one day after my convalescence, and we were taking a bit of a walk in the churchyard, "ain't this heavenly?"

"And you feel better?" says she, laying her hand on mine.

"Better!" I says, taking a long draught of the soft, sweet-scented air, and filling my chest; "better, old girl! I feel as if I were growing backwards into a boy."

"And you fifty last week!" she says.

"Yes," I says, smiling, "and you forty-seven next week."

And then we sat thinking for a bit.

"Polly," I says at last, as I sat there drinking in that soft breeze, and feeling it give me strength, "it's worth being ill to feel as I do now."

For you see I'd been very bad, else I dare say I'm not the man to go hanging about churchyards and watching funerals; I'm a stoker, and my work lies in steamers trading to the East. I'd come home from my last voyage bad with fever, caught out in one of those nasty, hot, bad smelling ports—been carried home to die, as my mates thought; and it was being like this, and getting better, that had set me thinking so seriously, and made me so quiet; not that I was ever a noisy sort of man, as any one who knows me will say. And now, after getting better, the doctor had said I must go into the country to get strong; so as there was no more voyaging till I was strong, there was nothing for it but to leave the youngsters under the care of the eldest girl and a neighbor, and come and take lodgings out in this quiet Surrey village.

Polly never thought I should get better, and one time no more did I; for about a month before this time, as I lay hollow-eyed and yellow on the bed, knowing, too, how bad I looked—for I used to make young Dick bring me the looking-glass every morning—the doctor came as usual, and like a blunt Englishman I put it to him flat.

"Doctor," I says, "you don't think I shall get better?" and I looked him straight in the face.

"Oh, come, come, my man!" he says, smiling, "we never look at the black side like that."

"None of that, doctor," I says; "out with it like a man. I can stand it; I've been expecting to be drowned or blown up half my life, so I shan't be scared at what you say."

"Well, my man," he says, "your symptoms are of a very grave nature. You see the fever had undermined you before you came home, and unless"—

"All right, doctor, I says; "I understand; you mean that unless you can get a new plate in the boiler, she won't stand another voyage."

"Oh, come! we won't look upon it as a hopeless case," he says; "there's always hope;" and after a little more talk, he shook hands and went away.

Next day when he came, I had been thinking it all over, and was ready for him. I don't believe I was a bit better; in fact, I know I was drifting fast, and I saw it in his eye as well.

I waited till he had asked me his different questions, and then just as he was getting up to go, I asked him to sit down again.

"Polly, my dear," I says, "I just want a few words with the doctor;" and she put her apron up to her eyes and went out, closing the door after her very softly, while the doctor looked at me very curious like, and waited for me to speak.

"Doctor," I says, "you've about given me up. There, don't shake your head, for I know. Now don't you think I'm afraid to die, for I don't believe I am, but look here: there's seven children down stairs, and if I leave my wife a widow with the few pounds I've been able to save, what's to become of them? Can't you pull me through?"

"My dear fellow," he says, honestly. "I've done everything I can for your case."

"That's what you think, doctor," I says, "but look here: I've been at sea thirty years, and in seven wrecks. It's been like dodging death with me a score of times. Why, I pulled my wife there regularly out of the hands of death, and I'm not going to give up now. I've been"—

"Stop, stop," he says, gently. "You're exciting yourself."

"Not a bit," I says, though my voice was quite a whisper. "I've had this over all night, and I've come to think I must be up and doing my duty."

"But, my good man"—he began.

"Listen to me, doctor, I says. "A score of times I might have given up and been drowned, but I made a fight for it, and was saved. Now I mean to make a fight for it, here, for the sake of the wife and bairns. I don't mean to die, doctor, without a struggle. I believe this here, that life's given to us all as a treasure to keep; we might throw it away by our own folly at any time, but there's hundreds of times when we may preserve it, and we never know whether we can save it till we try. Give's a drink of that water."

He held the glass to my lips, and I took a big draught and went on, he seeming all the time to be stopping to humor me in my madness.

"That's better, doctor," I says. "Now look here, sir, speaking as one who has sailed the seas, it's a terrible stormy time with me; there's a lee shore close at hand, the fires are drowned out, and unless we can get up a bit of sail there's no chance for me. Now, then, doctor, can you get up a bit of sail?"

"I'll go and send something that will quiet you," he said, rising.

"Thankey, doctor," I says, smiling to myself. "And now look here, I'm not going to give up till the last; and when that last comes, and the ship's going down, why, I shall have a try if I can't swim to safety. If that fails, and I can really feel that it is to be, why, I hope I shall go down into the great deep calmly, like a hopeful man, praying that Something above will forgive me all I've done amiss, and stretch out His fatherly hand to my little ones."

He went away and I dropped asleep, worn out with my exertion.

When I woke, Polly was standing by the bedside watching me, with a bottle and glass on the little table.

As soon as she saw my eyes open, she shook up the stuff, and poured it into a wine glass.

"Is that what the doctor sent?" I says.

"Yes, dear; you were to take it directly."

"Then I shan't take it," I says. "He's give me up, and that stuff's only to keep me quiet. Polly, you go and make me some beef tea, and make it strong."

She looked horrified, poor old girl, and was about to beg of me to take hold of the rotten life-belt he'd sent me, when I held out my shaking hand for it, took the glass, and let it tilt over—there was only about a couple of teaspoonfuls in it, and the stuff fell on the carpet.

I saw the tears come in her eyes, but she said nothing—only put down the glass, and ran out to make the beef tea.

The doctor didn't come till late next day, and I was lying very still and drowsy, half asleep like, but I was awake enough to hear him whisper to Polly, "Sinking fast;" and I heard her give such a heart-broken sob that as the next great wave came on the sea where I was floating, I struck out with all my might, rose over it, and floated gently down the other side.

For the next four days—putting it as a drowning man striving for his life like a true-hearted fellow—it was like great foaming waves coming to wash over me, but the shore, still in sight, and me trying hard to reach it.

And it was a grim, hard fight; a dozen times I could have given up, folded my arms, and said good-bye to the dear old watching face safe on shore; but a look at that always cheered me, and I fought on again and again, till at last the sea seemed to go down, and, in utter weariness, I turned on my back to float restfully with the tide bearing me shoreward, till I touched the sands, crept up them, and fell down worn out, to sleep in the warm sun—safe!

That's a curious way of putting it, you may say, but it seems natural to me to mix it up with the things of sea-going life, and the manner in which I've seen so many fight hard for their lives. It was just like striving in the midst of a storm to me, and when at last I did fall into a deep sleep, I felt surprised-like to find myself lying in my own bed, with Polly watching by me; and when I stretched out my hand, and took hers, she let loose that which she had kept hidden from me before, and, falling on her knees by my bedside, she sobbed for very joy.

"As much beef-tea and brandy as you can get him to take," the doctor says, that afternoon; and it wasn't long before I got from slops to solids, and then was sent, as I told you, into the country to get strong, while the doctor got no end of praise for the cure he had made.

I never said a word though, even to Polly, for he did his best; but I don't think any medicine would have cured me then.

I was saying a little while back that I pulled my wife regularly out of the hands of death, and of course that was when we were both quite young, though for the matter of that I don't feel much different and can't well see the change. That was in one of the Cape steamers when I first took to stoking. They were little ram-shackle sort of boats in those days, and how it was more weren't lost puzzles me. It was more due to the weather than the make or finding of the ships, I can tell you, that they used to find their way saf to port; and yet the passengers, poor things, knowing no better, used to take passage, ay, and make a voyage too from which they never got back.

Well, I was working on board a steamer as they used to call the Equator, and heavy laden and with about twenty passengers on board, we started down channel with all well, till we got right down off the west coast of Africa, when there came one of the heaviest storms I was ever in. Even for a well-found steamer, such as they can build to-day, it would have been a hard fight; but with our poor shaky wooden tub, it was a hopeless case from the first.

Our skipper made a brave fight of it though, and tried hard to make for one of the ports; but, bless you, what can a man do when, after ten days' knocking about, the coals run out, and the fires that have been kept going with wood and oil, and everything that can be thrust into the furnaces, are drowned; when the paddle-wheels are only in the way, every bit of sail set is blown clean out of the bolt-ropes, and at last the ship begins to drift fast for a lee shore?

There was our case, and every hour the sea seemed to get higher, and the wind more fierce, while I heard from more than one man how fast the water was gaining below.

My mate and I didn't want any telling though. We'd been driven up out of the stoke-hole like a pair of drowned rats, and I came on deck to find the bulwarks ripped away, and the sea every now and then leaping aboard, and washing the lumber about in all directions.

The skipper was behaving very well, and he kept us all at the pumps, turn and turn in spells, but we might as well have tried to pump the sea dry; and when, with the water gaining fast, we told him what we thought, he owned as it was no use, and we gave up.

We'd all been at it, crew and passengers, about forty of us altogether, including the women—five of them they were, and they were all on deck, lashed in a sheltered place, close to the poop. And very pitiful it was to see them fighting hard at first and clinging to the side, but only to grow weaker, half-drowned as they were; and I saw two sink down at last, and hang drooping-like from their lashings, dead, for not a soul could do them a turn.

I was holding on by the shrouds when the mate got to the skipper's side, and I saw in his blank face what he was telling him. Of course we couldn't hear his words in such a storm, but we didn't want to, for his lips said plainly enough: "She's sinking!"

Next moment there was a rush made for the boats, and two of the passengers cut loose a couple of the women; place was made for them before the first boat was too full, and she was lowered down, cast off, and a big wave carried her clear of the steamer. I saw her for a moment on the top of the ridge, and then she plunged down the other side out of our sight—and that of everybody else; for how long she lived, who can say? She was never picked up or heard of again.

Giving a bit of a cheer, our chaps turned to the next, and were getting in when there came a wave like a mountain, ripped her from the davits, and when I shook the water from my eyes, there she was hanging by one end, stove in, and the men who had tried to launch her gone—skipper and mate as well.

There were only seven of us now, and I could see beside the three women lashed to the side, and only one of them was alive; and for a bit no one moved, everybody being stunned-like with horror; but there came a lull, and feeling that the steamer was sinking, I shouted out to the boys to come on, and we ran to the last boat, climbed in, and were casting off, when I happened to catch sight of the women lashed under the bulwarks there.

"Hold hard!" I roars, for I saw one of them wave her hand.

"Come on, you fool!" shouts my mate, "she's going down!"

I pray I may never be put to it again like that, with all a man's selfish desire for life fighting against him. For a moment I shut my eyes, and then began to lower; but I was obliged to open them again, and as I did so I saw a wild, scared face, with long wet hair clinging round it, and a pair of little white hands were stretched out to me as if for help.

"Hold hard!" I shouts.

"No, no!" roared out two or three; "there isn't a moment!" and as the boat was being lowered from the davits, I made a jump, caught the bulwarks with my hands, and climbed back on board, just as the boat kissed the water, was unhooked, and floated away.

Then as I crept, hand-over-hand, to the girl's side, whipped out my knife and was cutting her loose, while her weak arms clung to me, I felt a horrible feeling of despair come over me, for the boat was leaving us, and I knew what a coward I was at heart, as I had to fight with myself so as not to leave the girl to her fate, and leap overboard to swim for my life. I got the better of it, though—went down on my knees so as not to see the boat, and got the poor, trembling, clinging creature loose.

"Now, my lass," I says, "quick!" and I raised her up; "hold on by the side while I make fast a rope round you."

And then I stood up to hail the boat—the boat as warn't there, for in those brief moments she must have capsized, and we were alone on the sinking steamer, which now lay in the trough of the sea.

As soon as I got over the horror of the feeling, a sort of stony despair came over me, but when I saw that little pale, appealing face at my side, looking to me for help, that brought the manhood back, and in saying encouraging things to her I did myself good.

My first idea was to make something that would float us, but I gave that up directly, for I could feel that I was helpless, and getting the poor girl more into shelter, I took a bit of tobacco in a sort of stolid way, and sat down with a cork life-buoy over my arm—one which I had cut loose from where it had hung forgotten behind the wheel.

But I never used it, for the storm went down fast, and the steamer floated still, water-logged, for three days, when we were picked up by a passing vessel, half-starved, but hoping. And during that time my companion had told me that she was the attendant of one of the lady passengers on board, and at last, when we parted, she kissed my hand, and called me her hero, who had saved her life—poor grimy me, you know.

We warn't long, though, before we met again, for somehow we'd settled that we'd write, and a twelvemonth after Mary was back in England and my wife. That's why I said I took her like out of the hands of death, though in a selfish sort of way, being far, you know, from perfect. But what I say, speaking as Edward Brown, stoker, is this: Make a good fight of it, no matter how black things may look, and leave the rest to Him.

The Bonanza King.

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald* tells a story of James C. Flood, of the firm of Flood & O'Brien, who rule the financial affairs of California and Nevada. He says: J. C. Flood is the name of the man who is at the head of that great moneyed institution in San Francisco which was the cause of the breaking of the Bank of California—I mean the Bank of Nevada. The history of that movement and all its results are well known. But the history of the man who was the prime mover of the whole affair has never yet been printed. He was born, it is believed, in Ireland, but on that point my informant is not positive. He made his appearance at Fort Hamilton many years ago, when he was quite a lad, and engaged himself as a workman in the wheelwright shop of Colonel Church. He was accounted a good boy, that is, there was nothing particularly bad about him. He was faithful in his work and was rather of an inquiring mind, always wanting to know the why and wherefore of everything. He could not read or write, and the two sons of Colonel Church were then about his age. Their father is now dead. Young Flood prevailed on Thomas G. Church to teach him to read and write, and he proved a very apt scholar. His learning enabled him to take a front rank among his fellow workmen, and it is said there are a good many wagons now in existence on Long Island that have a peculiar finish put upon certain parts of them by young Flood. When the California fever broke out there were three companies of troops sent there from Fort Hamilton. In one of these companies Flood enlisted and went with them to California. After serving his time he went into the mines, and came back again to the wheelwright shop at Fort Hamilton with some $5,000 or $6,000. After staying a short time he married, and soon after, with his wife, went to San Francisco. He there opened a bar-room and became quite popular, made money, and, being naturally shrewd and careful in investments, has risen now to be one of the acknowledged powers of the Pacific coast. There are several around Church's Hotel at Fort Hamilton who will remember the young man, and who will doubtless now agree that it was a good place to immigrate from. He is now said to be worth money enough to buy up the whole region around Fort Hamilton, and throw in Fort Lafayette as a chowder depot, which is all it is fit for. His history is like that of many another in this free country—a poor, illiterate boy—taught his alphabet and to read, write and cipher by Thomas G. Church, his old employer's son—now not a millionaire, but a ten or twenty millionaire. He has the consolation of knowing that in case of accident he is a good wheelwright.

Military Service in Prussia.

The Berlin war office seems at last to have found out the way to make compulsory military service thoroughly unpopular. Having raised the physical standard of the recruit so high that there is no longer in practice any chance of escape for those who come up to it—nineteen out of every twenty who fully reached it last year were taken on the rolls—it is now making the autumn maneuvers so severe as to rise a general outcry in the press over the number of sick sent to the hospital from them. It is plainly a serious matter when we find in a paper usually known for its patriotic sentiments, as the *Weser Zeitung* is, such expressions as the following: This excitement reigns in those particular circles where there is the warmest sympathy for the army and the highest respect for its officers. And there is quite discernment enough among this part of the public to know that exertion and even danger are inseparable from the making of a soldier. But there is a due moderation to be observed in all things, and it is naturally asked whether this can have been observed when marches have been ordered without any necessity on which strong men have died like flies. These remarks will certainly not be thought too strong by those who learn that one division of the Fifteenth corps, during its late maneuvers, managed to kill fourteen of its infantry soldiers, and that a single company of the other division (of the Ninth Bavarian infantry, by the way) had forty-five patients in hospital at last.

POETICAL.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* regrets that it cannot by "the wildest process of versification" possibly made "rhinoceros" rhyme with "Queen Elizabeth," or "gazelle" with sewing machine," and so has respectfully to decline a poem by one of the most talented of St. Joseph's fair daughters.

Two Hundred Pilgrims Drowned.

A correspondent writes to the Madras *Mail* from Madura: Intelligence has been received at this station of a frightful catastrophe which befell a party of pilgrims to the Mahalingam shrine, on the Tinnevelly frontier. If we are to believe the reports of returned pilgrims, more than two hundred persons were drowned under circumstances of the most heartrending character. Thirty-three of the Madura pilgrims have been either carried away by the mountain torrent or are missing; and it is frightful to think how many more from Tinnevelly or other parts may have shared the same fate. The shrine in question stands on the summit of one of the Saduragiri hills (literally four hills) which form a portion of the Saptoor estate, though included in the Tinnevelly district. The direction from Madura is south-south-west, and the distance nearly fifty miles. What particular manifestation of Siva this shrine was built to commemorate I cannot at present tell, nor is it known where the first devotee from whom the present one traces an unbroken line of succession established himself; but, however that might have been, thousands of people from all parts of the country flock thither in this part of the year to get cured of fancied or real evils, and, if possible, to lay by a store of blessings for themselves and their children. From the base of the hill a long circuitous path leads up to the shrine for a distance of ten miles or so, along fearful chasms and deep, meandering mountain torrents and through meshes of canebrake or other underwood.

The pilgrims, arrived at the shrine, used to pass a night or so in the jungle without anything like a roof over their heads. The dry bed of the mountain torrent that skirts the shrine used to be their quarters, and there they cooked and ate their meals, sang and danced and otherwise made themselves comfortable. Thousands of men, women and children were talking or eating or dancing in the sandy bed; hundreds of sheep and fowls, brought up to be sacrificed, stood in mournful groups, each waiting its turn; some pilgrims, more religious than the rest, were rolling in front of the shrine or performing other equally curious evolutions; in fact, everything went on without a hitch. At five P. M. there was a tremendous shower of rain; ten minutes later the hitherto dry bed was full, and the water rushed down headlong, carrying those who could not force their way through the crowd, and the general confusion was rendered still more dreadful by the darkness. Many dead bodies, intercepted by roots and brushes, were picked up in the bed; a good many were seen floating on toward the Waptrap tank; some were found jammed between stones, and only a very few of the ill-starred lot saved themselves by catching hold of some friendly bough.

The Unfortunate Well Digger.

At the funeral of the unfortunate well digger, Sykes, of West Springfield, Mass., the attending clergyman, Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, after referring to the unusual shock produced on the community by the terrible manner of the unfortunate man's death, proceeded to draw out these lessons:

First, the need of something being done to prevent such accidents in the future. He said: I wish here and now to protest against any person being allowed to construct such a mantrap as that in which Mr. Sykes lost his life. No incompetent person should be allowed to dig a well beyond a certain depth. Indeed, it is my conviction, in view of the accidents of this nature that occur not unfrequently throughout the country, that the whole matter of well digging should be regulated by law, that only licensed persons should be permitted to do this work, and they only in a certain definite prescribed manner. No man should be allowed to put his own life in peril; he certainly should not be permitted to lead another to destruction. Another lesson is how to proceed another time in such an emergency. Having witnessed the affair from first to last, and bearing testimony to the patience, energy and even heroism of those having the matter in charge, and, indeed, of all who took part, I have these suggestions to offer for any future exigency of this kind:

First, that as soon as possible a council of a few of those most competent to advise be called and some person be selected as a leader, and that his plan be adopted and carried out.

Second, that such a force of men and such a supply of material and utensils be promptly furnished, that the work shall not be suspended a moment until the objec t be accomplished. It has been said that the work should not have stopped the first night. This is true, as the event proved that the state of things just then was such that any other course seemed impracticable. The men were exhausted; the situation was exceedingly dangerous; but that the man was thought to be dead was not an excuse, the same effort should be made to extricate a man who may be living as to save one who is known to be alive. He should have the benefit of the doubt.

Lynch Law.

The lynching of the man Schell, suspected of murder, in Bellefontaine, Ohio, was a most revolting case. A young girl named Laughlin, sixteen years of age, had accompanied Schell and his wife to pick wild plums, and when the two latter returned they reported that Miss Laughlin had been lost in the brush. A search, in which Schell took part, was made for her, but it proved ineffectual. On the following day, however, a new search being instituted, the dead body of the girl was found in a secluded place. There were bruises on the head and neck, and upon a close examination it was discovered that seven stabs had been inflicted with some sharp instrument. Schell was thereupon arrested on suspicion of having murdered her. His wife was also arrested, when she told a story to the effect that her husband had informed her before they left their home that he intended to outrage and kill the girl, their visit to the woods having been planned expressly for that purpose; and that he subsequently described to her the details of the murder. A mob took the man from the jail in Bellefontaine, and gave him ten minutes in which to confess his crime. Instead of doing this, he stoutly protested his innocence, and declared that it was his wife who committed the murder, she having been instigated to the crime by jealousy. The mob, without making any investigation into the truth or falsity of these conflicting stories, immediately hanged the wretch, though there was no reason whatever for supposing that justice would not be done had the law been permitted to take its course.

The Mails.

How is this for a coincidence? Just seventeen years ago, on the same day of the month and same day of the week of the starting of the first fast mail train from New York for Chicago, John Butterfield, of Utica, started the first overland mail coach across the plains for California. Now, in seventeen years more may we not expect to see mails and passengers transported by telegraph?

A San Francisco Cemetery.

The San Francisco correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* writes about the famous cemetery wherein Broderick and Ralston are buried. He says: Lone Mountain lacks the precise regularity of plan with which these "silent cities" are usually laid out; but it gains space in its broken lines of perspective and grace in its winding curves. Some of its monuments are exceedingly tasteful and handsome. Conspicuous from its altitude, as well as its isolated position, is the tomb of Senator Broderick, who was killed in a duel arising from a political quarrel. On one side of the shaft surmounting the grave is the inscription: "Broderick. Born 1820." On the opposite the date (1859) of his death. On the two remaining sides are inscribed, beneath appropriate symbolical figures: "Mechanic, Senator."

Another handsome tomb, of dark gray stone, bears upon its doorplate the name of Babcock, and through the grating one reads upon the marble slabs within, just beneath a dome lighted by stained glass, whence the dim, religious light falls like an aureole upon them, the names and dates of birth of New Orleanians. Strolling further along, a fair Grecian temple, of white marble, arrests our footsteps and claims the tribute of praise. In its center stands a life-sized figure, in purest Parian marble, of "Faith," with upraised finger pointing heavenward, and a look of beautitude upon the lovely face. The statue is said to be the likeness of the lady who slumbers beneath—the wife of Mr. Latham, president of the London and San Francisco bank, and one of California's moneyed kings.

Far from the peaceful shades of Lone Mountain, in the very midst of the busy, bustling, noisy city, beneath the gloomy shadow of a handsome but heavy looking church, gleams a tomb of white marble, upon whose side the passer-by may read the name, in large black characters, of Starr King. A minister of the gospel, serving in the church near which he now sleeps, Starr King, at the time a fearful war raged throughout the land, forgetting that his was a mission of "peace and good will to men," abused the privileges of his cloth, the sanctities of the holy edifice, to incite popular sentiment against a far-distant people. One Sabbath Starr King stood in his pulpit preaching, not God's love to mankind, but his own malignant hatred of the Southern people. "Oh, that every Bible in the land could be converted into cartridges to carry on a war of extermination!" he cried. "May God in heaven strike me dead if ever I relent toward the enemies of the Union!" That night the blasphemous invocation was answered. Starr King was "struck dead," whether by direct interposition of an outraged Deity or through the medium of apoplexy superinduced by his frenzied excitement in the cause of the spirit of hate, belongs to the unsolvable mysteries of this life.

What they Eat.

To get some idea of the enormous eating power of guests who reside in hotels, it is only necessary to say that in one ordinary day's feedings one of the leading hotels in New York city consumes 1,959 pounds of beef, short loins and ribs, 1,800 pounds of mutton chops, nearly 4,000 pounds of spring lamb, 80 dozens of sweetbreads and 1,000 pounds of the hind quarters of veal for roasting and cutlets. The same hotels averaged 40 pounds a day of prime corned beef, or from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds of corned beef per week. Extra beef, which only includes the four quarters, and excludes the hides, fat and offal, brings $13 to $14 a hundred weight at the yards. The best comes from Illinois, and it is superior to the beef raised in any other State in the Union. Many butchers will, however, tell their customers that the beef which comes from Texas is native to Illinois. Ohio sends a fair quality of beef. But if it were not for the vast quantities brought from Texas to the city beef would bring fifty cents a pound in the market steadily. Dutchess county and Orange county occasionally send some fancy beef to private parties, but it is only a drop in the ocean. Some meat is hardly fit to eat when brought to market, and one morning at Washington market Superintendent Devoe seized no less than 357 quarters of bob veal, which were almost in a state of putrefaction. This shows the danger formerly encountered by housewives who were fond of roast veal or nice little cutlets. The worst kind of beef brings at the yards $8 a hundred weight, and Texan beef brings about $9.50 a hundred when it is in good condition. About 250 goats and kids are brought to market every year in this city, and they will average 45 pounds a carcass dressed, but their meat is never in any great demand, and is only eaten by people whose palates are in an exhausted state. Sixty roasting pigs are sold weekly on an average and weigh from 15 to 20 pounds each. The consumption of hams in the city amounts to from 5,000 to 7,500 hams per week, and they chiefly come from the Western States. Of tame turkeys, ducks of all kinds, geese and guinea fowls there are delivered to the New York markets about 1,500 tons a week, and their price varies according to season, but they are at the maximum rates about the holidays.—*New York Herald.*

The Battle of Three Marine Monsters.

Jules Menotti and two companions, while returning from a fishing excursion to Oakland, Cal., were witnesses of a scene not often noticed. This was a marine combat which took place in the reach between Saucelito and Angel island, the combatants being a swordfish and a large fish resembling a whale. The large fish or whale was first seen rounding the eastern corner of the island, followed by its enemy, which frequently rose from the water, and allowed Mr. Menotti and his companions a full view of its proportions. It was evidently a xiphias, or swordfish, the body round, the head long, the upper jaw terminating in a long beak in the form of a sword. The other fish resembled a narwhal, but as it rarely rose above the water, its character could not be clearly ascertained. The swordfish charged it with great impetuosity, the big fish striking back with its tail, and the water in their track was dyed with blood. At one time they passed within six fathoms of the plunger, causing Mr. Menotti and his friends no little uneasiness. When last seen, the fish were steering toward San Quentin, still fighting. Swordfish are not common in these waters, though in 1854 the ship Flying Fish, Capt. Nichols, was struck by one while crossing the bar as she entered the harbor.

Just as Well.

An eminent lawyer of Boston tells the following joke: A flashily-dressed young sprig entered his office and was requested to be seated. The request was complied with, and the young man was asked to state his business. "Well, Mr. B., what would be the first thing for me to do in order to learn the profession?" The lawyer fixed his weather eye upon the nobby-dressed young man and surveyed him from his flashy necktie to his highly polished boots, and exclaimed: "The first thing you had better do would be to go and roll in a barnyard." An answer came as quick as the suggestion in the following terse language: "If I should come and study two years in your office, wouldn't it do just as well?"

HOW TO GOVERN OUR CITIES.

The Awful Burden of Debt they have Piled Up—The Recent Enormous Increase.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: Mr. William M. Grosvenor of St. Louis has been making a recent investigation into the municipal indebtedness of this country. His search demonstrates that Mr. Blaine has rather understated than overstated the local debts of the country in the exhibit which he made about a year ago, and which attracted so much attention at the time. Mr. Blaine estimated the aggregate municipal indebtedness, near the close of last year, at $570,000,000. This showed an enormous increase within four years, since the census of 1870 stated the municipal debts (exclusive of State and county) to be $328,244,520. But later investigations, covering a period of five years, show that Mr. Blaine's estimate was a low one. A recent number of the *Financial Chronicle* gave a list of city securities, which showed that the bonds of only thirty-two cities in the country (exclusive of their floating indebtedness) amount to $525,632,728, or nearly as much as Mr. Blaine's estimate of the gross municipal indebtedness. But the last annual reports of Massachusetts show that the cities in that State alone, besides those included in the thirty-two cities cited above, owe $36,914,634. In Ohio, the reports show that the cities of that State, outside of the cities included in the *Financial Chronicle's* statement, owe $8,909,714. Thus the bonded debt of the thirty-two cities, and the cities of only two States among all those not included in that list, amounts to $571,457,076, or a larger sum than Mr. Blaine estimated for the whole country. A comparison of the census statement shows that these cities owed less than two-thirds of the total municipal indebtedness of that time. Assuming that this ratio remains the same, the present showing would make the aggregate municipal indebtedness $850,185,614. This is a higher rate than even Mr. Grosvenor is willing to accept. He therefore makes a proper allowance for a smaller ratio of increase in the cities where statements are not made. The increase in the thirty-two cities between 1870 and 1875 was 160 per cent. The increase of the Massachusetts cities not included in the list of thirty-two is 130 per cent. The increase of the Ohio cities has been 290 per cent. The average increase in the two States has been more than 160 per cent. It is entirely within bounds to assume that the increase in the other cities of the country has been seventy per cent., or less than half of the average increase in the States of Massachusetts and Ohio. Upon this basis, the aggregate municipal indebtedness of the country at this time amounts to $758,000,000, or nearly $200,000,000 more than Mr. Blaine estimated.

New York furnished a proof that the estimated increase of seventy per cent. is entirely reasonable. From a statement furnished recently by Gov. Tilden, it appears that the municipal debts of that State, outside of New York city, Brooklyn, and Albany, have increased 119 per cent. in less than two years. It should be stated, however, that the thirty-two cities which have a total bonded indebtedness of $525,632,728 have sinking funds that amount to $62,443,953. Deducting this, the net indebtedness in these cities, and those of New York, Massachusetts and Ohio not included in that list, is $551,684,533. Add to this the debts of the other cities in the country, upon the estimated increase of seventy per cent. since 1870, and the municipal indebtedness of the country, after deducting resources, is still $706,672,497.

The average municipal indebtedness of twenty English cities smaller than London is about $30 per capita. But the minor American cities, with about the same population as these twenty English cities, owe about $92 per capita. The contrast is presented in still another form. The report of the local government board in Great Britain shows that, deducting the British national debt, there is a total local indebtedness of $360,000,000, or about $11 per capita. Take the same local indebtedness in this country, including everything except the national debt, and we have:

State debts	$382,970,517
County debts	180,000,000
Municipal debts	769,000,000
Total	$1,331,070,517

This is a local indebtedness of about $30 per capita for all the people in this country, or about three times as great as the local indebtedness per capita in Great Britain. The strain in this country is still more notable when we count the interest paid. The interest on the local indebtedness probably averages seven per cent., which would make it $93,000,000 annually, while the interest on the British local indebtedness does not exceed $15,000,000 a year; so that, while the interest on our national indebtedness is more than $20,000,000 less than Great Britain pays on its national debt, the total interest we pay every year on all debts is from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 more than Great Britain pays on its local indebtedness.

The statement of local indebtedness does not fully set forth the full measure of recklessness and extravagance that characterize our municipal governments; for, notwithstanding the startling increase of local indebtedness, taxation has likewise increased at a frightful rate. A statement of fifteen cities (New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Jersey City, Louisville, Newark, Cleveland, San Francisco, Providence, Albany, Milwaukee) shows that the taxable valuation of property has increased nearly $1,000,000,000 the last five years, and the tax levy in those cities, which was $64,000,000 in 1869-70, was $97,500,000 in 1874-5. It only remains to be stated that in not one of those cities was the debt reduced within the time mentioned, so that the increase of taxation was devoted, aside from the payment of interest on the bonded debt, to the payment of current expenses and local improvements. In 1870 the whole sum raised by State, county and municipal taxes was about $280,000,000, and the most careful estimate now places the revenue exacted from the same sources at $363,000,000 annually. This is over and above the increase of debt. Deducting the State taxes, the county and municipal governments raise $295,000,000 a year, and have added $430,000,000 to their indebtedness within five years. According to this, our local government really costs, in taxes and increased debt, $380,000,000 annually, or more than the entire annual revenue of Great Britain for all purposes, which is $376,000,000.

Financial.

One morning a man having an office in Detroit wanted to get trusted for a paper, but the boy drew back and replied:

"I can't do it. I'm running on limited capital, heavily secured by collaterals, and every cent has got to count."

"Well, I can't buy, then," said the man.

"I don't want to be mean," continued the boy, after some time spent in pondering, "and if you've got any good paper I'll discount it."

But they didn't trade.

Col. Arthur Gian has a ten-acre orange grove on Lake Monroe, Fla., which contains seven hundred trees, yielding from $10,000 to $13,000 per year.

THE POPULATION OF CHINA.

What an Authority at Home Says About It.

Says the Shanghai *Courier*: The subject of the population of China is the riddle of the Sphinx, ever guessed at but never solved. And if it were solved no one would ever know it, because there can be no verification. In connection with our first knowledge of China we are taught that its population is immense. Its millions teem. The delusion of one or two generations ago that Jeddo and Pekin are the world's great centers of population is scarcely yet dispelled. Many of the cities of the eighteen provinces, especially in the south, are undoubtedly enormous, and to the casual traveler all Chinese cities are presumptively the same. He has learned in his geography or read in his encyclopedia that the population of Tientsin is 500,000, and that of Pekin from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. These round numbers are generally accepted without question, and on this scale smaller cities are gauged. Thus we meet the most confident estimates of population, formed on scanty data, or on no data at all, by every latest traveler, who, like a supreme court, has the last guess at the case. The difference between the high scale and the low scale of estimating Chinese cities is a difference of nearly one-half. There are those who cling to the old tradition that the population of Pekin is 2,000,000, and there are others who consider 700,000 a liberal estimate. Little or no dependence is to be placed on the estimates of transient travelers. Even long residents hesitate to express a decided opinion, for experience has taught them that such conjectures are often misleading. It is as idle to inquire the number of families in a large city of "intelligent natives," as it would be to ask an "intelligent native" the death rate of Liverpool. There is, no doubt, a death rate, and somewhere it is recorded. But it is not in the line of any but physicians and coroners to know what it is, unless it may have been published in the morning paper. But the Chinese have no morning papers, nor any other paper. At certain yamens, no doubt, some approximate statistics are on file, but such things are utterly foreign to the thought of ordinary Chinese. In small villages the number of families is known to all; in large cities it is practically not known at all. It would be wrong to disturb the world's faith in the proposition that China contains 400,000,000 inhabitants, a proportion now generally accepted in spite of De Quincey's skepticism. But let this multitude of human beings be apportioned in a fair and equitable manner among the smaller towns and villages, and not thrust by hundreds of thousands upon half empty walled towns where they will find no visible means of support. If these remarks should lead the casual reader to inquire the population of Tai-yuan-fu, he is informed that according to the doctrine of the relativity of human knowledge, if Pekin still keeps her 2,000,000 as in the geographies, then the capital of Shansi has 300,000. But if Pekin is reduced to 750,000, then does Tai-yuan-fu drop to 100,000, "be the same more or less. The average Englishman, whose faith is said to be such that if a safety valve were only labeled "statistics" he would sit on it with perfect safety, is invited to take notice.

A Good Idea.

The fact that girls or young ladies after leaving school paid little if any attention to studies suggested to certain ladies in London, and by their example to others in Boston, to establish what goes under the name of a Society to Encourage Studies at Home, and that in Boston has been in quiet operation for about twenty months. Its purpose is the very simple and direct one of inducing girls to form the habit of devoting some part of every day to study of a systematic and thorough kind; its mode of action is through the exercise of an oversight by experienced and educated ladies over the home work of younger ladies, and this of course mainly by correspondence. For example, if a girl of seventeen or over desires to join the society, she gives her name to the secretary, pays a small initiation fee to cover expenses of postage, printing, etc., and receives in return a programme of the several courses open, in history, literature, art, science, German, and French; she selects the department of study which she desires to pursue, and is put in communication with the member of the committee who has charge of the department. She is expected to devote some portion of every day of every week to careful reading and study, order and system being substantial elements in the plan, and at least once a month to report progress to her officer, who, in return, gives advice, makes suggestions, and encourages or stimulates the student. Once a year a meeting is held of such as can come together, and a general report is made, with special essays by students, and diplomas are given.

About Postal Cards.

The Post-office department at Washington received a letter from a firm in Chicago complaining that six cents additional postage was charged them on a postal card sent to their address, on the face of which, in the lower left hand corner, were written the words, "Sept. 13, 1875." As many complaints of this character are received at the department, the following reply to the above letter is furnished for the information of the public:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your letter I have to state that by a ruling of this department anything whatever, except an address written or printed upon the side of a postal card intended for the address, renders such card unmailable, and the same cannot be legally forwarded unless prepaid at the letter rate—three cents. But if by inadvertance it reaches its destination without such prepayment, it is chargeable with double the letter rates under the provisions of section 152, postal laws edition of 1873. In accordance with the said ruling the card submitted was rendered subject to letter postage by the writing of the date on the side designed for the address, and having been forwarded without the prepayment of such postage, it became liable to double the letter rates—six cents. In collecting the above, however, the postmaster at Chicago should have deducted the one cent originally paid for the card.

Sweet Oil as a Remedy for Poison.

A plain farmer writes: It is now over twenty years since I heard that sweet oil would cure the bite of a rattlesnake, not knowing that it would cure other kinds of poison. Practice and experience have taught me that it will cure poisons of any kind, both on man and beast. The patient must take a spoonful of it internally, and bathe the wound for a cure. To cure a horse, it takes eight times as much as for a man. One of the most extreme cases of snake bites occurred eleven years ago. It had been thirty days standing, and the patient had been given up by his physician. I gave him a spoonful of the oil, which effected a cure. It will cure bloat in cattle caused by fresh clover. It will cure the stings of bees, spiders, or other insects, and persons who have been poisoned by a low, running vine called ivy.

The Public Libraries of Europe.

There are ninety-four public libraries in Europe, which contain more than 100,000 printed volumes each, and whose collections number in the aggregate more than 21,000,000 volumes. Many of them have, in addition, thousands of valuable manuscripts. Of these great storehouses of learning, the National library of Paris is the largest, it containing 2,000,000 printed volumes and 150,000 manuscripts. The second position is disputed by the library of the British Museum and the Imperial library of St. Petersburg, each of which claims to possess 1,100,000 volumes. The next position among the great collections of the world belongs to the Royal library of Munich, with its 900,000 volumes. The Royal library of Berlin has 700,000 volumes; the Imperial of Vienna, 600,000; the Royal of Copenhagen, 550,000; the Royal of Dresden, 500,000; and the Royal of Stuttgart, 450,000. Next in importance are the great University libraries of Cambridge and Gottingen, each of which possesses 400,000 volumes. The University of Breslau has 350,000; the Bodleian of Oxford, 310,000; and the Advocates' of Edinburgh, the Grand-Ducal of Darmstadt, and the City of Strasburg, 300,000 each. The following contain 200,000 volumes or more: the Arsenal and St. Genevieve of Paris, the University of Bonn, the City of Hamburg, the University of Heidelberg, Jena, Konigsberg, Leipsic, Munich, and Tubingen, respectively; the Ducal of Wolfenbuttel, the National of Pesth, the University of Bologna, the National of Florence, Naples, and Madrid, respectively; the Royal of Brussels, the University of Copenhagen, and the University of Christiana.—*Appletons' American Cyclopædia, revised edition, article "Library."*

Forest Planting in Minnesota.

One of the objections to habitation on the prairies west of the timber belts has been that they are without timber. This disadvantage is being overcome by the planting of trees—an enterprise which was initiated into that section by President Becker, and is now under the supervision of Hon. L. B. Hodges, who introduced tree planting into the State twenty-five years ago, and has demonstrated its entire feasibility by repeated experiments. It was commenced along the St. Paul and Pacific railroad in 1870 for the primary purpose of creating a snow break, the trees being set in rows on either side of the track; in places most liable to drift, two rows to form a more effective break. The experiment has proved a decided success, and the work is now prosecuted with vigor. This company has set out over 4,000,000; 20,000,000 have been planted on the treeless prairies of the State. Mr. Becker, to encourage private enterprise, opened a farm on the prairies, and is planting on a large scale at his own expense. Many kinds of trees grow very rapidly—often fifty to sixty feet high and twenty-five to thirty-inches in diameter, in from fifteen to twenty years' time; hard woods, six to eight inches in diameter, in from seven to ten years' time. It is claimed by Mr. Hodges that trees can be planted at a cost of less than one-third of a cent each the first year. This device will prevent the snow drifting on the track, supply timber and fuel for the use of the road, besides enhancing the æsthetic effect.

Wanted to Pay Taxes.

One day a resident of the northern part of Detroit, says the *Free Press*, called at the city hall, and finding the official who received taxes, he said:

"I called here to pay some taxes. How much shall I pay?"

"Where's your property?" asked the official.

"Haven't got any."

"And what are you going to pay taxes on?"

"I dunno, but I want to pay 'em. I've had it flung up to me a dozen times that I hain't no taxpayer and hain't no business talking around, and now I want to pay in whatever is right and be as good as anybody."

"But you are not taxed."

"Why hain't I? Ain't I as good as anybody?"

"Yes, but you can't be taxed when you have no taxable property."

"I can't, eh? Well, there are other towns besides Detroit, and if I can't feel as good as anybody else here I can pack up and leave."

And he put up his wallet and went out.

The Useful Boy.

Dear, patient, busy boy! Shall we not sometimes answer its questions? Give it a comfortable seat? Wait, and not reprove it till after the company has gone? Let it wear its best jacket, and buy it half as many neckties as its sister? Give it some money, even if there is not enough to go round? Listen tolerantly to its little bragging, and help it "do" its sums?

A remedy for caterpillars, which is used on a large scale in France, consists in a solution (one part in 500) of sulphide of potassium, sprinkled on the tree by means of a hand syringe.

ENGLISH BOYS.—Experiments on the height and weight of boys fourteen years of age, in two groups of English schools, showed that the boys in the country group were about one and one-quarter inches taller, and seven pounds heavier than those in the town schools. The difference in height was due in about equal degrees to mere retardation and to total suppression of growth.

If Not, Why Not?

A medical journal published in Cleveland addresses the following queer query to the profession:

"QUERY—Has any physician ever seen or treated a bald-headed consumptive?"

We should say that there must be, and that there must have been, bald-headed consumptives; yet the fact that doubt is thrown over the existence of such persons by a medical journal would seem to show that they are not so common as to be within the knowledge of every physician. We ourselves have not, of course, seen as many sufferers from the malady in question as have come under the observation of some doctors; but we cannot at this moment think of any one of those we have seen who was bald-headed. Consumption is a disease that preys upon old people as well as young and middle-aged people; and we suppose its victims are subject to the ordinary laws that regulate the growth of hair. If not, why not?

CRUELTY.—Some Prussian army officers are under arrest for cruelty to a soldier. They compelled him to go through with exhausting drills, and when he complained of sickness, they added increased tasks as a punishment for "shamming." He died at last, and then it was found that he had been suffering from a brain disease. The case reminds one of that of Connolly, the Blackwell's island convict, who was tortured by the keepers.

A tailor was observed sitting cross-legged on the Canada shore gazing intently at the Horseshoe fall, with its thick cloud of spray. A reporter stole up unobserved and heard him mutter: "What a place to sponge a coat!"

Jack and Jill.

"To climb that stately eminence,"
Says Jill to Jack, "I go;
And if thou lov'st, then follow me,
Follow in weal or woe."

Says Jack to Jill: "Whate'er thou wilt,
Thy will is law to me;
And if to climb thou dost desire,
'Lead on! I'll follow thee'"

They climbed the hill, but all too soon
Repentance came to Jill;
For Jack he tripped upon a stone,
And tumbled down the hill.

"O Jack! O Jack! My own true love!
Oh, 'What a fall was there!'
Behold! Like thee, I'll crack my crown,
For what thou dar'st, I dare!

"I called on thee to follow me,
Whil'st climbing up the hill."
With one wild shriek, "I follow thee"
Were the last words of Jill.

Items of Interest.

Ode to my landlady—three weeks' board.

A new definition of an old maid is—a woman who has been maid for a long time.

The leather business of the United States represents a working capital of $70,000,000.

Mrs. Gubbins says her husband is like a tallow candle: he always will smoke when he goesout.

They cure chicken cholera in Georgia by smoking the birds with pine tops, tar and feathers.

A Council Bluff doctor hangs out a sign inscribed "Dr. H. O. Greeno, Medico Electricio." O!

Associated blacksmiths stop striking when they strike.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* reports that a number seven hat will just fit a St. Louis mosquito bite.

Over eight hundred tons of old rubber shoes are manufactured into car springs in Boston annually.

Breakfast in New York and supper in Ohio is the startling possibility offered by the new mail train.

The population of Iowa, with the exception of but one county (Kossuth), is set down at 1,352,531.

Why is the letter Q the handiest letter in the alphabet? Because when it is in use you always find it before U.

Matlida Cross—Cairo—single woman—weighs 422 pounds—says she wants some one to love her for herself alone.

"Shingle weddings" are now coming into fashion. This novel wedding takes place when the first born is old enough to spank.

A St. Louis woman enumerates among her friends twenty-two women who have become bald from wearing heavy masses of false hair.

An aspiring lady of Utica, N. Y., is expending $16,000 to put a spire two hundred and fifty feet high on one of the churches of that city.

Jones, speaking of an aquaintance whose stock of brains was heavily mortgaged, remarked "Why, he's next door to a fool, and sometimes moves in."

A gift—its kind, value, and appearance; the silence or pomp that attended it; the style in which it reaches it—may decide the dignity or vulgarity of the giver.

"What makes your face so red?" said an inspecting general to a hard-drinking soldier. "It's modesty," replied the soldier. "I always blush when spoken to by a general."

It is stated that the Philadelphia confectioner who advertised "Centennial Kisses" can't sell any. They are too old. The sixteen-ials are preferred by men of taste.

The Rochester *Express* suggests that the baby without a back bone, recently born, be brought up with especial reference to the art of conciliating political opponents.

A girl is on trial in London for pawning her engagement ring. She raised fifteen shillings on it the day after her lover gave it to her, whereupon he had her arrested.

At the Centennial they are to have a chorus of Cambrian singers, who will chant in their native tongue their national anthem: "Luddyfuddyfy-hypfyuddyfia."

When you see a great big man knocking croquet balls up and down a lawn you may make up your mind that the genius who invented the bucksaw didn't know what he was about.

The editor of the Kearney (Neb.) *Press* acknowledges the receipt of a cucumber five feet eight inches in length. And yet some people insist that Nebraska is not an agricultural country.

As a novelty, the application of the camera obscura has been introduced in English railway carriages, exhibiting to the traveler a moving picture of the country through which he is passing.

An impressionable Indiana journalist has "seen swaying lily-like above the churn a beauty more perfect than that which bloomed fullgrown from the bright focusof the sea's ecstatic travail."

When a foreigner finds that plague is a word of one syllable, and ague, a part of the plague, is a word of two, he wishes that the plague might take one-half the English language, and the ague the other.

There is sanctity in suffering when meekly borne. Our duty, though set about by thorns, may still be a staff, supporting even while it tortures. Cast it away, and like the prophet's wand, it changes to a snake.

It is hard to say who the happiest man is, but the happiest women, according to the Danbury *News*, is she who is called upon to decide the question as to which is the cunningest of two of the cunningest babies that ever lived.

The Grand Duke Alexis, third son of the emperor of Russia, who some years ago, owing to a secret marriage with a lady of the court of the empress, had incurred the displeasure of his father, has now been divorced from his wife.

An unhappy nine-year-old boy, near Reading, Pa., complains that he sees reptiles all around him, and his friends are laboring under the delusion that he has been bewitched by an old woman, whom he saw sitting on a basket at a neighbor's house, and laughed at because of her eccentric movements.

Sam—"I say, Jim, how does you like my new sweet ob clothes?" Jim—"Sweet ob clothes! Go 'long. You mean suit of clothes." Sam—"Go 'long wid yer ownself, you black ignoramus! Don't folks as knows French say sweet of rooms? Well, de same am applicable to clothes. Go whit wash yerself!"

Since 1824 New England has received from the general government for improvement of its rivers and harbors the sum of $6,375,488; the Middle States, $11,758,915; the Southern States, $6,406,833; Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, $4,580,510; Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, $675,500; and Michigan and Wisconsin, $8,799,776.

Said Jeff. Davis at one of the fairs in Missouri, the other day: It gladdened my heart as I drove to these grounds to see the number of side-saddles on the horses hitched along the way. I had almost begun to fear that my American countrywomen had lost the art of riding, at least the art of riding on horseback. Thank you, ladies, for coming on side-saddles.

A Kansas City fisherman, who recently had set afloat several lines attached to bottles, and baited with frogs, and had followed them in a skiff for several miles down the river without getting a bite, was chagrined to discover that, owing to the insufficient "leading" of the lines, the frogs had swum to the surface, and had been sitting on the bottles for the whole distance.

A man thirty years of age, a plate-layer on the Settle and Carlisle railway, England, hung himself on a post in a public drying ground at Carlisle the other morning. Before doing so he wrote with a piece of chalk on a neighboring wall the following message: "I take the pleasure of riting these few lines if it will be a warning to all young men, and never live with a mother-in-law. Now I end my miserable life."

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.................... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Oct. 21, 1875.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

Democratic Ticket.

Governor,
CYRUS L. PERSHING,
Schuylkill county.
State Treasurer,
VICTOR E. PIOLLET,
Bradford county.
Senator—T. J. BOYER, of Clearfield.
Sheriff—LEVI MUNSON.
Treasurer—D. A. MUSSER.
Prothonotary—AARON WILLIAMS.
Register—W. E. BURCHFIELD.
Recorder—WM. A. TOBIAS.
Commissioners—H. A. MINGLE,
—J. N. HALL.
Coroner—DR. JOS. ADAMS.
Auditors—JOS. GILLILAND.
—A. J. GREIST.

The Bradford Reporter charges Victor Piollet with having embezzled funds from his mother-in-law! How are the mighty fallen!

This squib has been going the rounds of the radical press. The reply to the slander is short.—This same mother-in-law has come out in a letter denying the charge. Try something else. Say he robbed a hen-roost.

The Centre Reporter occasionally credits articles taken from our paper "*Gazette*," of course rightly thinking that everybody in Central Pennsylvania must know that the Lewistown Gazette is meant. All right Fred.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

We didn't know that you didn't know that every body did know that when we copied a Mifflin county item, and credited it "Gazette," that it meant the Gazette of that county. But if the "Gazette" is troubled with obscurity, we will help it out by hereafter making our credit read "Lewistown Gazette, Geo. R. Frysinger editor, corner of Main and West Third streets, opposite Town Hall, Lewistown, Pa.," and will advise persons having business to take along a good magnifying glass to aid in search of its office. Now, Frysinger, you can afford to set 'em up.

Senator Wallace is after Wee Kemble, of "addition, division and silence" fame, with a sharp stick. Mr. Wallace made a speech in Philadelphia a few nights ago, in which he answered ex-Treasurer Kemble's letter by saying that the real issue was not a personal one, but one which required at Kemble's hands answers to the following significant questions: First, where are the figures that show what the syndicate made who negotiated this loan? ($23,000,000.) Second, has not the State been made to pay more than $2,000,000 unnecessarily by the action of a Republican Administration which increased the rate of interest? Third, how much is the Treasury of the State justly entitled to out of the profit made in handling this change of loan with an average monthly balance of more than three millions and a half of money in the hands of the Treasurer? What answers are there to these?

SENATORIAL.

The democratic senatorial conference of this district has at length succeeded in making a nomination. On Friday evening, last, the Hon. T. J. Boyer, of Clearfield, received a majority of the votes cast and was declared the nominee. This was effected by the yielding of Mr. Peale, of Clinton. A nomination would have been made two weeks earlier, had the magnanimous proposition of Mr. Peale been accepted, which was to untie the hands of the conferees and leave them free to vote for whomever they pleased, and make a nomination for the best of the party. As this proposition was not accepted the dead-lock went on, and to end it Mr. Peale himself yielded, and this ended the drag.

The nominee, Mr. Boyer, is an energetic, active democrat; a man of intelligence, and large legislative experience, having frequently represented Clearfield county in the lower house, where his course always was satisfactory to his constituents, and rendered him very popular with the people of his county. He is especially strong among the common or laboring classes, with whose interests he has always been found identified. Mr. Boyer has demonstrated that he is proof against bribery. Mr. Cameron made the attempt, by offering him $25,000 for his vote for U. S. Senator. Mr. Boyer told this Satan of Pennsylvania politics to get hence, and exposed the Winnebago in the house. That one vote would have elected Cameron and defeated that honest and pure Pennsylvania statesman, Chas. R. Buckalew. Now let the democracy of Centre and of the district be as true and faithful to Hon. Jeff. Boyer. Rally to his support, democrats, and give him every vote.

We cannot close this article without expressing our admiration of the true democratic, patriotic and disinterested spirit shown by Mr. Peale, of Clinton, one of the candidates for Senator, in evincing his disposition to preserve the harmony of the party and ending the senatorial dead-lock by generously withdrawing from the contest. The democracy will remember his actions and will prize him all the higher as one of its purest and ablest members.

Are the honest tax-payers of Centre county in favor of Reform in the administration of the state government? Shall corruption cease and honest men be put at the head of affairs? If so, then remember the duty that devolves upon you on the 2nd day November. Hartranft is the candidate of the Cameron ring for Governor. He has permitted the state to be plundered out of hundreds of thousands of dollars by the ring thieves. He could have prevented the Evans swindle and saved the state $300,000. He could have vetoed the fee-bill and prevented the Philadelphia ring from pocketing $100,000 annually, which should flow into the public treasury. He has winked at the farming out of from one to three millions of state funds, to the banks, and for which the state treasurer and the ring pocketed the interest every year, which amounts to several hundred thousand dollars, and rightfully should go into the treasury because the principal is taken from there.

Pershing and Piollet are solemnly pledged against these abuses and plunderings, and their past life shows that they are honest men. Let us have a change, tax-payers, and see whether the state under the hands of such pure and and honest men as Pershing and Piollet, will not be rid of the gang of thieves that have been amassing fortunes, at your expense.

Four steamers have recently arrived at ...ana with reinforcements for the Span-

PIOLLET AND MACKEY.—A GREAT DIFFERENCE.

The nomination of Piollet to be State Treasurer of Pennsylvania is received with small favor by the Ring, now in possession. But Mr. Mackey, the present Treasurer, advances the most remarkable objection to him we have yet seen. He insists in his newspaper—the foul Pittsburg Commercial—that Piollet is not fit to be Treasurer, because he does not know how to take a bribe. About thirty years ago, Piollet, being a member of the Legislature, was offered a sum of money for his vote, and made, according to this modern expert, such a wretched bungle of the affair that Mackey, upon reading the account, was highly scandalized, and berates him soundly "for want of skill." Let us see precisely how these gentlemen differ in their treatment of a tendered bribe, and we may then be able to understand the true reason of Mr. Mackey's disgust.

In the winter of 1846 a petition for the repeal of a certain bank charter was presented to the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and referred to a committee, of which Mr. Piollet was a member. Three of the seven committee men were in favor of, and four, counting Piollet, were against the bank. The bank agent endeavored to persuade Piollet that it was his duty to vote against repeal; but failing in that, made various attempts to secure his support by offers of money to his friends, and even to his aged father, all of whom indignantly refused the proposals. At length he went directly to Piollet, with an offer of $400 cash, and $100 conditional.

Mr. Piollet took into his confidence three or four of the purest and best men of the day—among them Judge Laporte and the late Jesse Miller—and determined to teach the bribe-giver a lesson. When he called again he told him to put the money in a drawer, from which it was immediately taken by the landlord of the house, counted, done up in a package, and sealed. With this package in his hand, Piollet walked into the House the next morning, and after denouncing in fitting terms the attempted crime and the rotten bank in whose interest it was undertaken, he laid the money on the Speaker's desk, from which it was in due time removed by a resolution to the Court of Quarter Sessions. The exposure was followed not only by a legislative investigation, by which these facts were established, but by a criminal trial, and the conviction of the bank agent, who, unlike the bribe-givers or the bribe-takers of to-day, served his allotted term in prison, and was never nominated for Governor or State Treasurer.

But Mr. Piollet's old fashioned repugnance to bribery, and his summary method of meeting it in his own case, have excited Mr. Mackey's profound contempt. He doubtless regards Mr. Piollet's conduct as an exhibition of brutal integrity, of which no properly educated gentleman could possibly be guilty. If he was too sqeamish to put the money in his own pocket, he might at least have refrained from putting it on the Speaker's table, and thus spoiling other people's chances. It is not Mr. Mackey's way. He can take a bribe with a grace which defies criticism, and which no expert from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh would venture to denounce as not being perfectly skillful.

When Richmond L. Jones offered $10,000 in the second mortgage bonds of the South Pennsylvania Iron and Railroad Company to induce Mackey to put the money of the State where Jones could borrow it, he didn't call in a parcel of honest witnesses, with idiotic scruples about taking money for a public act, but chucked the bonds in his pocket and gave the requisite order. A little further on he had his own name erased from the books of the Company and C. L. Magee's fraudulently written over it as the recepient of the bonds; and still further on he swore with a great deal of complacency that the bonds really belonged to the Allegheny National Bank, and were purchased from Magee for a bona fide consideration. This part of the business, involving a neat and perilous feat of perjury, was very "skilfully" managed, and excited considerable admiration at the time.

If Jones and the Treasurer of the Company had been equally deft, Mr. Mackey might have got away with the money, and left us to guess as to what might be his peculiar way of treating a bribe as contrasted with that of Mr. Piollet. As it is, however, the people can take their choice. If Mackey had been in Piollet's place the bank agent would have saved his charter and gone ahead with his swindling machine. If Piollet had been in Mackey's place, Jones would have been collared and handed over to the Court of Quarter Sessions, where he might have been rendered useful as an example. Will the people of Pennsylvania choose the vaunted skill of Mackey or the sturdy integrity of Piollet?

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST MACKEY.

Harrisburg, Oct. 10.—The Treasury investigating committee adjourned on Friday evening to meet Monday evening at 7:30, when Richmond L. Jones, who testified in the case of John Rice et. al. against the Southern Pennsylvania Iron and Railroad Company that he had paid Robt. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, a bribe of $10,000 to secure the use of a large sum of the State money for the corporation above named, is expected to appear and tell all he knowns. The testimony elicited during the first two days that the committee has devoted to the examination has demonstrated the case with which the bottom facts in this treasury business can be arrived at. The evidence of the bookkeeper of Stehman, Clarkson & Co., sustained as it is by that of John M. Stehman, is conclusive. Mackey can be convicted by it of a plain violation of the eighth and ninth sections of the criminal code of the State.

But this is only the begining. There are twenty or thirty banks and banking firms in the State who have now or have had tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars of the State money on the same terms on which Stehman, Clarkson & Co. obtained it. It is supposed the committee will call every one of the officers and bookkeepers of these banks, compel the production of their books, and subject both witnesses and books to a most searching examination. If they do this and extend their investigations over the period they are directed to cover by the resolution of the House of Representatives they will have to work with more zeal than they have hitherto displayed.

THE SUPREME COURT SETTLES A CHURCH CONTROVERSY.

Pittsburg, Pa., October 11.—The long contested church case, growing out of the suspension of George H. Stuart, esq., of Philadelphia, by the general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church for singing hymns and communing with other churches, was finally settled to-day by the supreme court of Pennsylvania, now in session in this city, in favor of the Stuart party. The particular case which has been decided was the suit against the Fifth Reformed Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. McAisley's, to eject them from their church property. By this decision they retain their property.

The opinion of the court was read by Judge Gordon, and is one of the most important church decisions ever given in this country. The principles involved in this case will determine the suit pending against the First Reformed Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Wilie's, and the Second, Rev. Dr. Sterrett's, in favor of those churches and against the synod.

Democrats of Centre, the election is close at hand, and our enemies are at work with every device to defeat and distract you. They are making a desperate attempt to defeat at least a portion of our county ticket. Will your allow Munson, or Musser, or Williams, or Burchfield, or any of the rest down to Coroner, to be sacrificed, when each and every one is known to be honest, sober, and competent? We have too much confidence in the sturdy democracy of our good old county, to permit such a sin to be committed against any of our worthy nominees. Democrats, arouse! the important day is near at hand. Vote for honest and competent men, and let your watchword be Reform.

We learn that Ferguson township will throw its vote almost solid for that deserving young man, W. A. Burchfield, for Register. They know him there, and intend to send him off with a handsome compliment. Mr. Burchfield is a cripple, and poor; he is an industrious man, and competent for the office of Register. Let him have a heavy vote all over the county for he is the most deserving man that could have been placed in nomination. Hurrah, for Burchfield.

We guess the Republican editors have given it up as a bad job to defeat D. A. Musser. They can not raise the wind against him. Their last blast was that he was a miller and that all millers were dishonest. That sticks in their throats yet, and they are choking on it. When they resorted to such stuff as that, it at once proved the worthiness of the man and that nothing can he truthfully said against him.

Will the honest voters of Centre county be led astray by the little side-shows that are just now being run by restless politicians for a selfish purpose, We think not. A few honest and well-meaning men may he induced by false representations to run upon a ticket gotten up by politicians who assume highsounding names, and make big, extravagant promises, but who in reality are only out to dupe the people, and speculate upon their credulity. These fellows are all hired for their work, and are ready for any thing, having no other visible means of support. Democrats, be true to your nominees. Vote for honest men, and pay no attention to the political guerrillas that bum around over the county.

Governor Curtin, in one of his Ohio speeches, made the following pungent answer to the political cry of the bloody shirt: "I can tell the Governor of Indiana that the Governor of Pennsylvania had something to do with that war about which he loves to dwell so constantly. [Applause.] And after we had fought through the long and bloody years and conquered the armies of the South that were arrayed against us, and they had laid down their arms before our victorious soldiers, we should have something to do with the Southern soldier besides to rob and despoil him. [Applause.] It was to make a citizen of him that we conquered him, not to pillage him and prosecute him. [Cheers.] I know there are plenty of men who stayed at home all the time during the war that would be glad to have it go on still. There are contractors and quartermasters who never saw a battle that would be willing to keep it up still, in the hope of profiting by the sufferings and disasters of their fellow men. It is no use to shake the bloody shirt here any longer. It may do to carry an election, but it won't do to give employment to laboring men without work. Such politicians may go sputtering and stammering around, reviving the old scenes of the war, but it won't satisfy the men who need the necessities of life, because they can't find labor to enable them to earn a living."

FRAUD PROJECTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

The corruptionists are fully aware that an honest election will be death to the ring, and Philadelphia is again to be disgraced with their operations to defraud the honest people of Pennsylvania. When the new Constitution of this state was adopted as the Sun remarks, notwithstanding the opposition of the Ring who have so long ruled and plundered that State, it was supposed that the scandalous system of frauds on the ballot box by means of which only they had kept possession of power, would be uprooted entirely. Indeed, many important checks were established and improvements introduced, the effects of which are visible in all the recent elections, as compared with those which preceded them. Ballot stuffing and false counting, which heretofore determined Republican majorities, have in a great measure been corrected; but to counteract this reform, the Ring have now fallen back on the weak point of the new system, and have substituted registry stuffing for their former practices.

A barefaced attempt in Philadelphia to stuff the resistry beyond all precedent, and thus procure a fraudulent majority large enough not only to elect all the local Ring officers, against whom the better class of Republicans have protestted, but perhaps to carry the State, has provoked a stern indignation. With a population estimated at the outside at 750,000, they have entered 171,000 names on the registry, while in New York city, with a population much exceeding a million, there are but 146,000.

The registry in New York city represents about the usual average of one voter to seven and a fraction of population. Applying the same ratio to the registry as now made up in Philadelphia, would require a population of 1,200,000! These simple facts tell the whole story, and prove that some 40,000 names have been fraudulently added to the lists, for when the Ring did their own counting they never pretended to exceed an aggregate of 122,000 votes. This subject is now before the courts, in the hope of purging the registry; but with the best efforts, it may be considered certain that thousands of dead men and false personations will be voted for at the coming election.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

SEMI-OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM ALL THE COUNTIES—HAYES' MAJORITY, 4,000.

Columbus, O., October 15.—The returns have been received from all the counties of the State, which are considered as correct as can be obtained until the official returns are received by the Secretary of State. These show Hayes' majority in the State to be 4,000. The official returns may vary this count by 300 either way. The Rupublicans have a majority of seventeen in the House of Representatives, and three majority certainly, and possibly four majority in the Senate. The balance of the Republican State ticket is probably elected, but the official returns must decide their respective majorities. The interest in the election has remained at fever heat until the returns from Wood county to-day settled the political complexion of the Senate.

Pennsylvania can be carried against the Ring without the slightest difficulty if the people will rally to the polls. Honest Republicans everywhere are ready to co-operate with the Democracy in securing Reform. Work is all that is needed and the work is going to be done.

One of the provisions of the new constitution proposed for North Carolina is the following: "No person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the christian religion, or the divine authority of the Old or New Testament, or shall hold religious principle incompatible with the freedom or safety of the state, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this state."

Andrew G. Curtin addressed the friends of Pershing & Piollet and of honest government, in the court-house on last Tuesday evening. He made an eloquent speech.

The expert employed to investigate the affairs of the Third Avenue Savings bank (lately failed) says that it has been bankrupt for three years past, and all the time scooping in the money of poor depositors.

The Union League of Philadelphia is having a split within its once happy walls. A dispatch dated 14, says, the row between the "ring" or "Pilgrim and Reform," members of the Union League continues to rage. A circular signed by a member of the former denouncing the "committee of Sixty-two" (reformed) for assuming the title of the "Union League" and refusing to submit their action for the consideration of the league has been sent to certain members with the request to attend a meeting of the league to-night. The "Sixty-two" defend their action in a circular of their own which will be placed in the hands of members to-day.

The election in Ohio on 12, for governor, has resulted in favor of Hayes, republican by about 3,000 majority. This is a discouraging whitling down of the republicans, as their majority for the last 12 years has averaged 40,000. The fight was not a fair and square party contest. Many democrats voted against Allen, democrat, on account of the financial question. The leading democratic papers of New York opposed Allen, while on the other hand Judge Kelley, a leading republican of our own state, and other prominent leaders of the same party opposed Hayes on the same question. Heavy frauds are charged against the radicals in Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland. The lower House of the legislature is radical while the senate is in doubt.

COL. PIOLLET'S POSITION.

The attention of the people of Pennsylvania is respectfully but earnestly directed to the position assumed by Col. Piollet in reference to treasury administration in the following letter addressed to the editor of this paper:

WYSOX, Oct. 11, 1875.

DEAR SIR:—Your kind letter came duly to hand. * * * I desire you to state my position as the reform candidate of the Erie convention for State Treasurer.

I believe that all sums of money paid to the State Treasurer for interest upon deposits are as much the money of the State as is the principal, and should be accounted for by that officer. Please invite my opponents to come forward and state their views and understanding of the law in this regard. Will those gentlemen agree with me that it is *embezzlement* to take a cent beyond the salary affixed by law to the office of State Treasurer?

I desire a precedent that will compel all State Treasurers in future to show by monthly statements who has the state money on deposit and how much (if any thing) is paid for its use, with a corresponding entry of credit on the books of the Treasury in favor of the people of Pennsylvania. I desire, even more than my election, that the condition of of State Treasury be openly stated at all times and subject to the scrutiny of any man, or set of men, desiring to verify the statement. In conclusion I again aver that interest paid for the use of the state money is as sacredly the property of the people as is the principal. Your Friend, etc.,

V. E. PIOLLET.

This respectful challenge to Messrs. Rawle and Pennypacker, the candidates respectfully of the Cameron and Prohibition wings of the radical party for State Treasurer, cannot be ignored by these gentlemen. Let them come forward and make known to the people their position on this interest question. Col. Piollet is pledged to account to the state for every cent of interest on the state moneys paid into the State Treasury during his term of office, should he be elected. What will Mr. Rawle, what will Mr. Pennypacker do, should either be elected? Will they pledge themselves, as Col. Piollet has done, to account to the state for all interest received on deposits? It does not require the light which an investigating committee may throw upon treasury management to convince people that interest has been paid upon the state deposits which has not been accounted for to the state. Everybody knows that such is the fact. Indeed we believe that any of the State Treasurers for years past will admit that they have made money out of their office in addition to their salary. If this system of treasury management is to be corrected the people must have a pledge of reform from Messrs. Rawle and Pennypacker similar to that given by Col. Piollet. Will it be given?—*Patriot.*

THAT MOTHER-IN-LAW MATTER.

For want of a better objection to the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, the Radical newspapers have laid great stress upon a statement they circulated that Col. Piollet had been sued by his mother-in-law. Since the following correspondence disposes of this matter our Radical friends will have to try again:

Wysox, September 25, 1875.—Messrs Editors Bradford Reporter: I observe in the last issue of your paper a copy of a paper served upon my husband and myself in equity, issued by the courts of Bradford county. Whenever served with notice to reply, all the allegations in this bill of complaint will be satisfactorily answered, and will vindicate the personal honor of my husband. Whatever he has done at any stage of the business affairs of my father's estate or his family, he has done at my instance and by my request, and for which I alone am responsible.

Having published a form of legal proceedings in advance of a reply—to prejudice my husband, as I suppose, in public estimation—I ask you to give through the same channel this communication. Only remarking that my husband has always been ready to render kind service to all the members of my family, I am most respectfully, yours. JANE PIOLLET.

Towanda, September 27, 1875.—Editor Bradford Reporter: The complaint in equity issued by the courts of Bradford county, bearing my signature, was begun without a full knowledge of the situation of the case, and upon information which I have since found was eroneous. This entire transaction has been satisfactorily arranged and settled without imparing my confidence in my children, Jane S. and Victor E. Piollet. As your paper has given to the public what appears to place me in an unkind and hostile attitude toward those from whom I have always received love and kindness, I desire you to give this the same circulation through the columns of your paper.

Respectfully yours, ELIZA MILLER.

Letter From Missouri

Morgan county.—Its Agricultural and Mineral Resources—Advantages for Stock Raising, Climate, Fruit, Soil, Water and Timber.

Versailles, Mo., Oct. 4th, 1875.

Ed. Reporter.—Your correspondent still tarries amid the varied beauties of Morgan county, Mo. Proud may he be of it; for a grand old county is Morgan Many of your readers have asked me to tell them something about the agricultural and mineral wealth of this county—and do they know what they have called down upon their heads? Oh, Fred may you have the patience to stand the storm of tedious idiom which is to follow a hurricane of the kings's English may be sadly murdered is to be your fate, for I am a long winded ink-slinger when I fairly get started. Be ready then to cry out, enough! enough!

Morgan county contains 838 square miles, being about thirty miles long, north to south and twenty eight miles wide from east to west.

Number of Acres.

There are 518,674 acres in its limits and out of this area, from the best information, not over 20,000 acres that are not tillable or susceptible of profitable cultivation and the balance is still well adapted for the purposes of pasturage; in fact no county in the state has more acres of arable land in porportion to its area than Morgan.

Physical Discription.

The surface of the county is rolling and undulating with successive wave like ridges accompanied with occasional conical mounds rising above the surrounding prairies offering most eligible sites for residences and homes giving beautiful views far and wide over the country and these conical mounds give most graceful outlines to the horizon with now and then a meandering stream whose border is fringed with irregular clumps of timber that diversify the scenery and graces it with nameless picturesque charms, rendering it pleasant and beautiful to the eye, especially in mid-summer when the emerald clad praries with their luxuriant grasses are stirred by the gentle breeze into seeming billows of green. Indeed no prettier sight can be seen than the prairies of Morgan in their mid-summer luxuriance, dotted over with farm houses and fields of grain and lowing herds revelling in their luxuriant pasturage. There is a nameless charm in the eye taking a sweeping view of miles around.

Climate.

The climate is genial for temperate latitude and the winters as a general thing are mild and whilst the farmers of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota are ice bound and deep snow mantles the earth from their sight our farmers are busy planting their crops and enjoying the genial return of spring. We have occasional snaps of cold weather which are seldom of longer duration than three or four days when the weather gets mild again and the necessity of feeding stock is diminished here fully one half or more than what is necessary in higher latitudes. In summer our nights are cool and pleasant to an extraordinary degree, and the great heat of the day is tempered by the ceaseless breeze sweeping over the prairies.

Streams.

First in magnitude is the Osage that runs along the southern border of the county which is navagable often to Belvior, and if this stream could receive the fostering care of the general government and have locks and dams built navagation of that river could be secured for steam-boats of medium class for at least nine months in the year. Other streams are Gravois, Moreau, Smith's Fork and Indian Creeks that not only drain the county but furnish numerous places for mill seats, etc. These streams are narrowed in width with deep channels and steep banks making them as a general thing dangerous to ford when swolen.

Proportion of Timber and Prairie.

About three-fourths of the area of the county is timber lands and the balance rich prairies with occasional strips of timber along the streams—and contrary to the expectations of many who have been used to living in a strictly timbered country there is ample timber for home use and purposes.

Varieties of Timber.

The timbers are those usual to the state, viz: Burr, white, red, black jock, post and water oak, elm, sycamore, white and yellow cottonwood, black walnut, white, black and shell bark hickories, pecan, pignut, maple, wild cherry, hack berry lynn and mulberry and a number of smaller sorts.

Soil.

The soil is a rich sandy loam generally very easy to work, abounding in potash and oxide of iron underlaid with a substraction of arenaceous and ferriginous clays except on the mounds where it is a rich black loam and lime stone underlaid with yellow clay. In some places the black soil predominates, that is said to be good wheat land. The soil is deceptive in appearance to strangers, producing far more than could be expected, for the potash and iron give the soil more vigor than the appearance would indicate, and is well adapted to the culture of cereals, corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, barley and millet, all these may be made to yield in abundance if the proper care and culture with subsoiling be practiced, and nowhere will subsoiling pay better than it does here.

Vegetables and Fruit.

All kinds of vegetables do well here, beets, turnips, cabbages, Irish and sweet potatoes and onions. This county, indeed as well as this whole section of central Missouri, is emphatically a fine fruit country.

Stock Country.

Our county is hard to beat as a grazing section and our early pioneers relied on raising stock on the range for profit and subsistance and there is yet a great amount of range to be had on non-resident lands for the luxuriant grass provided so freely by Dame Nature that cattle can be easily and cheaply raised with moderate winter feeding and shelter a few days at a time in the winter season from our occasional cold snaps. Most of our old stock raisers raised their stock on the range, spring, summer and fall, with a little prarie hay in the winter, at times with scarce any shelter save what a grove of timber, or a straw stack, or sheds of poles, and stakes covered with successive layers of straw or grass might afford. Though of late years our winters have become as every where else of longer duration and severer in character necessitating, of course more care and shelter than heretofore, yet with all this stock does not require one-fourth the attention and feed they do in Iowa and Michigan.

Coal and Minerals.

Whilst nature has done so much in clothing our prairies with rich succulent grasses, and blessed us with a fertile soil and a genial climate and with many other advantages, she too, has in her generous mood stocked the bowels of the earth with a variety of valuable material and elements necessary to the wants of man, and that are destined in the future if developed by the magic wand of capital, industry and enterprise, to render our county wealthy and as prosperous as any in our wide spread Union. First of all there are our great lead mines that underlie the entire portion of the county and whose value is almost incalculable and every week developes new mines and new discoveries in various sections of our county. This great element of wealth and prosperity when once brought fully into play will yield actually more profit than gold mines. Three years ago there were but two smelting furnaces in this county to day they number six, these six furnaces are kept in blast both day and night. Lead ore sells readily at the bank where dug at thirty three dollars per thousand pounds. Our State Geologist gives our lead and coal mines high praise for quality. There is hardly a quarter section of land in this county but what coal or lead is in easy reach of the miner's pick and spade. If we in the present generation can only realize one tithe of this vast amount of material wealth in the earth, it will make our county prosperous, wealthy and populous. True we have valuable beds of iron of not inferior quality that will in time receive attention and add their wealth to the sum total; also we have not a few minor elements of wealth awaiting development, such as cement rock, ocher beds for cheap paints, grind stone, grit, fire and potter's clay. In conclusion we believe that Morgan county offers as great inducements to settlers and emigrants as any other county in the state. Life and property is just as safe here as in any county east, and any one with ordinary economy and industry can realize competency in time.

County Seat.

Versailles, the county-seat of Morgan county is beautifully located on the divid ing ridge of the Missouri and Osage rivers. It is located within one mile of the geographical centre of the county north and south; its outkirts being fringed on the south with timber whilst to the north-east and west stretches out into beautiful rolling prairies, affording beautiful views in that direction.

SCOTT STOVER.
formerly from Rebersburg, Pa.

An Italian has invented a process by which he can put all the cold of the North Pole in a railroad car, and keep meat fresh on it while running through a prairie on fire at the rate of seventy-five miles the hour.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, that Queen of the Lady's Books, is on our table for November. The principal steel engraving, "Mamma's Flower Girl," is very beautiful. So, also, is the mammoth colored steel fashion plate. But, as a cotemporary says, the stories, the fashions, the patterns, in short everything in "Peterson" is the best of its kind. For 1876 great improvements will be made. Among these will be a series of illustrated articles, describing the Centennial Exhibition, which will alone be worth the subscription price. But in addition to this, every subscriber will be presented as a Centennial Gift, with a superb steel engraving (large-sized for framing) of Trumbull's great picture, "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence." These very extraordinary inducements will make this magazine for 1876 more desirable than ever. Yet the price will remain the same, viz: Two dollars a year, the postage prepaid by the publisher. The prices to clubs are astonishing low, (postage also prepaid,) viz: three copies for $4 80, with a superb Mezzotint (21 inches by 26) "Christmas Morning," finest and costliest ever offered, to the person getting up a club; or five copies for $8.50, (postage prepaid,) and both an extra copy and the premium engraving to the person getting up the club. For large clubs prices are even lower. Specimens of the magazine are sent, gratis, if written for. Subscribe to nothing else until you have seen a copy of this popular Magazine. Address C. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Phila., Pa.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, B. F. SHAFFER, High Sheriff of Centre county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1875,

in accordance with the Act of Assembly, for the election of:

One person for the office of governor of the commonwealth of Penn'a.

One person for the office of State Treasurer of the commonwealth of Penn'a.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield in the Senate of Penn'a.

One person for the office of Sheriff, of the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Treasurer of the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Prothonotary of the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Register of the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Recorder of the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Coroner of the county of Centre.

Three persons for the office of Commissioner of Centre county.

Three persons for Auditors of Centre county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the twp, of Haines, at the Public House of John Limbert, Aaronsburg.

For the twp, of Half Moon, at the School House in Stormstown.

For the twp, of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the Township of Miles, in the schoo house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the twp, of Potter at the house of John Odenkirk, Old Fort Hotel.

For the twp, of Gregg at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher.

For the twp, of Ferguson in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the twp, of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the twp, of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the twp, of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard at the school house in said boro.

For the twp, of Rush at the Cold Stream school house.

For the twp, of Snow Shoe, at the school house near Samuel Askey.

For the twp, of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline, in Jacksonville

For the boro, of Milesburg, at the new school house in Milesburg.

For the twp, of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the twp, of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the twp, of Penn, at the house of W. L. Musser.

For the twp, of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the twp, of Worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the twp, of Burnside, at the house late of J. K. Boak.

For the twp, of Curtin, at the school house near Robt. Manns.

For the borough of Unionville and Union twp, at the new school house in Unionville.

For the boro, of Philipsburg, at the public school house in said borough.

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this commonwealth the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.

NOTICE is also hereby given, "That every person, excepting the justices of the peace, who shall hold any office appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

At the opening of the polls it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law, and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bellefonte, this first day of October, A. D. 1875, and in the ninety-ninth year of the independence of the United States.

B. F. SHAFFER,
Sheriff.

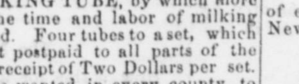
BEATTY PIANO!

ENDORSED BY THE HIGHEST MUSICAL authorities throughout the world as THE BEST. D. F. BEATTY, Proprietor, Washington, N. J.

SPINGLER HOUSE,
UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
European Plan.

A SELECT FIRST CLASS HOTEL in the heart of the city; convenient to all places of business, churches, theatres, etc. Stages and street cars pass the doors for all steamboat piers, ferries and railroad depots. Guests find a more quiet, comfortable and luxurious "home" at the Spingler for less money than at the larger first-class hotels. Elegantly furnished rooms $1.00 per day upwards. Carriage hire is saved as Union Square is easily reached by street cars or stages.
J. F. FROST, Proprietor.
9 sept 3m

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.



The long end of the tube is inserted in the cow's teats, when the milk will flow, without the aid of the hands.

The attention of Dairymen is called to the above cut, which represents a SILVER MILKING TUBE, by which more than half the time and labor of milking cows is saved. Four tubes to a set, which will be sent postpaid to all parts of the country on receipt of Two Dollars per set. An Agent is wanted in every county, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed. Address the manufacturer.
GEORGE P. PILLING,
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

All kinds of Secret Society work, Jewels, Emblems, Badges and Silverware generally.

Diplomas awarded at the Berks, Montgomery, Chester and Bucks County Fairs. For testimonials see the Practical Farmer for September and October. Send for circulars. 7oct9m.

Tubes can be seen at the Reporter office—they are asuccess.

B. O. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER.
Established, 1843.
MILLHEIM
MARBLE WORKS
BY
DEININGER & MUSSER.
The old, reliable place, where
Monuments,
Couches,
Headstones,
and other marble
work is made, in the very best style, and upon reasonable terms.
Thankful for past favors, we respectively solicit the patronage of the public.
Shops, East of Bridge, Millheim, Pa.
Apr. 8. y.

Ho! for Sussman's!!
Just opened in his new quarters in Bush's Arcade.
A LARGE STOCK OF
Trunks,
Valices,
All kinds of
Leather & Shoe Findings
Shoemakers call and see SUSSMAN for cheap stock.
BUYS AND SELLS
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.
dec 3. t-f.

CENTRE HALL
FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS
CO.



The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLAR GRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c

All kinds of repairing done on short notice
VAN PELT & SHOOP,
jan21-1y. Centre Hall.

BEATTY PIANO!
NO OTHER PIANO FORTE has attained the same popularity. Send stamp for Circular. D. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

CENTRE HALL
COACH SHOP,
LEVI MURRAY,
at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.
Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY,
and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 3tf.

LEVI MURRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

BEATTY PIANO.
COMBINES EVERY IMPROVEMENT KNOWN. Send stamp for Circular. Address D. F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's Building. my 28 '74-t.

DR. A. J. ORNDORF.
DENTIST.
Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of new dentures made a specialty. *Teeth extracted without pain.* 21jan 74

BEATTY & PLOTTS
—o—
BEATTY & PLOTTS'
Celebrated Golden Tongue
PARLOR ORGANS
are ranked by eminent musicians and distinguished men of honor throughout the world as the leading PARLOR ORGANS now in use.

An excelent Organ for the Church, Hall, Lodge, Sabbath-school, as well as the parlor.

N. B.—Special rates in this case, as an advertisement.

An offer: Where we have no agents we will allow any one the agent's discount in order to have this wonderful musical producing instrument introduced.

No other Parlor Organ has attained to the same popularity.

Send stamp for price list and a list of testimonials. Address:
BEATTY & PLOTTS,
Washington, Warren County, N. J.

Fall Goods,
At Potter's Mills.
I. B. M'ENTIRE.
Dealer in
Domestic Dry Goods.
Ladie's Dress Goods
of every description, embracing all the New Styles in the market. Also,
Paints, Oils, and Varnishes.
NOTIONS, LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, CLOTHING, CASIMERES, CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
of every description. all of which will be sold at very low rates for CASH or its equivalent. Don't forget the place. come and see us anyhow, if you don't buy. No trouble to show goods.
Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods. 6may 6m.

BEATTY PIANO!
This splendid Piano Forte combines every improvement in tone with power and great durability, and has received the unqualified endorsements of the highest Musical authorities for its Marvellous extraordinary richness of Tone, having NO SUPERIOR IN THE WORLD. Large size, 7½ Octaves, overstrung Bass, full Iron Frame, French Grand action, Fret Desk, Carved Pedal, Solid Rosewood Mouldings, Ivory Key Front, Capped Hammers, a Graffe Treble, &c., &c., &c. Weight when boxed over One Thousand Pounds. Liberal discount to the trade. Agents Wanted—(male or female.)
Send stamp for Circular. Address the inventor and Proprietor, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

C. PECK'S
New
Coach Manufactory.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of
Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY
of every description.
All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.
He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.
PRICES REASONABLE,
All kinds of Reparing done.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!
HIGH RATES RUBBED OUT
Goods at Old Fashioned Prices,
At the Old Stand of
WM. WOLF.
Would respectfully inform the World and the rest of mankind, that he has just opened out and is constantly receiving a large stock of
GOODS OF ALL KINDS
which he is offering at the very lowest market price
DRY GOODS and
Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Woll Flannels. Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.
which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of
NOTIONS:
A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.
HATS & CAPS,
A full assortment of Men's Boy's and Children's of the latest style and best.
CLOTHING,
Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.
BOOTS & SHOES,
WM. WOLF.

CENTRE HALL
Hardware Store.
J. O. DEININGER
A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.
Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.
Pictures framed in the finest style.
Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.
Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere
aug 25' 73-tf

The Granger Store!
Something New!
CASH AND PRODUCE FOR CHEAP GOODS.
SHORT CREDIT & SHORT PROFITS.
ISREAL GRENOBLE,
Spring Mills has established a store to suit the times, and has a complete stock of
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
FISH, SALT,
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
DRUGS, SPICES, OILS,
In short a full line of
EVERYTHING FOR LESS PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.
COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
5feb. y.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.
J. & J. HARRIS.
No. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.
A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.
Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paint, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at
june5 68-tf J. & J. HARRIS.

BEATTY PIANO.
AGENTS WANTED! (Male or Female,) to take orders. D. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

C. F. SHERRIFF. J. F. MILLER
Keystone Patern & Model Works,
J. F. MILLER & CO.
PATENT OFFICE & EXPERIMENTAL MODELS OF
IRON, WOOD OR BRASS,
MADE ON SHORT NOTICE.
67 *Water Street, and* 80 *First Avenue,*
PITTSBURGH.
Office with J. B. Sherriff & Son, Works, 3d Floor. 1apr.y.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth *absolutely without pain.* my8-73-tf.

BEATTY PIANO.
Send stamp for full information, Price List, &c., &c. D. F. BEATTY, Washington, N J.

FOR FARMERS AND ALL OTHERS
Go to
I. Guggenheimer.
FOR FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
READY MADE CLOTHING.
DRESSGOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES
CLOTHING, OIL CLOTHS
AND FANCY ARTICLES
QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, &c
and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.
ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.
P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in
LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS,
CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS,
in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf.

THE undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his tock of
SADDLERY,
now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of
Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles,
of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times
JACOB DINGES, Centre Hall

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!
At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, ar latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of
Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.
PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.
He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.
TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE
STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING
All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand
Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.
All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage licited. AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

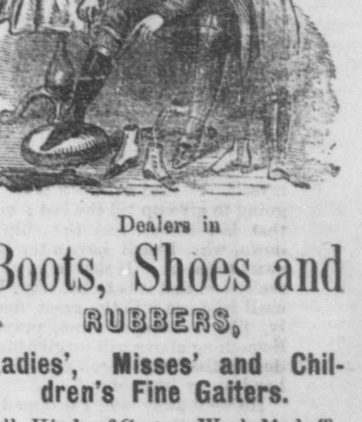
FURNITURE.
JOHN BRECHBILL,
in his elegant New Rooms, Spring street, Bellefonte.
Has on hand a splendid assortment of HOUSE FURNITURE from the commonest to the most elegant.
CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SETS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WOOL MATTRESSES, HAIR MATTRESSES,
and anything wanted in the line of his business—homemade and city work. Also, has made a speciality and keeps on hand, the largest and finest stock of
WALL PAPER.
Goods sold at reasonable rates, wholesale and retail. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. feb6-1y

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS
No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c. &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

CENTRE HALL
Furniture Rooms!
EZRA KRUMBINE,
respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. They have constantly on hand and make to order
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS
TABLES, &c., &c.
HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Their stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under their own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.
Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 26 feb. ly.

Gift & Flory's
New Shoe Store!
AT CENTRE HALL.
They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the
Lowest Prices.
BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

GRAHAM & SON,



Dealers in
Boots, Shoes and
RUBBERS,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Gaiters.
All Kinds of Custom Work Made To Order.
Harness Leather,
Sole Leather,
Calf Skins
And Shoe Findings always on hand.
Bishop Street,
20may tf Bellefonte, Pa.

JOHNSON'S HOTEL,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Johnson & Son's, proprietors, having refitted and newly furnished this house are now prepared to accommodate travelers in the most satisfactory manner.
June10. tf.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY OCT. 21, 1875.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall. J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Thursday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall. C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall. J. J. ARNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us tems of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞Subscribers to the Reporter, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

—Deininger & Musser, of Millheim marble yards, this week put up a handsome monument over the grave of Hon. S. S. Wolf. It is a piece of workmanship which does credit to that firm, and is equal to city work.

—Scott Stover, of Versailles, Mo., son of Michael Stover formerly of Aaronsburg, has come back to Centre county on a visit and called at the Reporter office. Scott is engaged in school teaching, and informs us that the rest of the Centre county folks now at Versailles are getting along well and like their new home.

—Charley, son of Rev. Stambach, of Aaronsburg, received a severe kick in the face by a horse a few days ago. The shoe struck him on the right cheek a little below the eye cutting a gash two or three inches in length and in to the bone. Fortunately he was too near to receive the full force of the blow, or it would have proved fatal.

—The election in Harris township, on 12 for or against a division, carried by 27 majority in favor of a new township. It is proposed to call the new township "Nittany." The name would be a very pretty one, but we would advise the adoption of another, in order to avoid confusion, as there is a large valley in the county called Nittany, and also a post-office called Nittany, east of Hublersburg. Persons at a distance would confound the one with the other, and often be at a loss which of the "Nittanies" are referred to. "Nittany" township would be a good distance from Nittany post-office, and to one side of Nittany valley. Persons often address letters with the township for destination, and such would be sure to go astray.

—The lady readers of the Reporter will find something to their interest by reading the advertisement of Mrs. M'Entire, of Potter's Mills.

—Henry Krouse of Aaronsburg, has in his possession a live pheasant and a monstrous chicken hawk, both of which he caught with his hands—not, however, by sprinkling salt on their tails—but the pheasant he chased into a wood-pile, and the hawk he knocked off of a tree with a stone. He has them both penned up in his yard. The latter bears his imprisonment like Regulas, the Roman, but terror is in his eye, and is only awaiting an opportunity when he may glut his vengence on his captor's poultry.

—If your wish a sewing machine of any manufacture apply to Bunnell & Aiken, Milroy, Pa.

—Amid all the politics and mixture of tickets in this county, there is one thing that the people will not get confused upon—they will always know what party to go to to get cheap groceries. No one attempts to gainsay that Sechler & Co., are the real, genuine people's men, who do good to their neighbors. They keep the best and purest in the line of coffee, sugar, molasses, canned and dried fruits, confectioneries, and in fact of every thing needed in the grocery line. All who visit their store, admire the nicety of its arrangement, and the superiority of all that they offer for sale. We frequently hear men say that at Sechler's the nicest and best can always be obtained, and it is a fact.

—DEDICATION.—The Lutheran church at Pine Hall, Ferguson twp, will be dedicated to God's service on the 14th day of November next. All ministers of the Gospel and all others are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Committee. 3t

—W W. Curtin, only son of Ex-Governor Curtin, will be married on the 21st. to Judge Harding's daughter, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

—Rev. G. W. Miller, of Bellefonte, will lecture in the Sprucetown M. E. church, on Thursday evening, Nov. 4. Subject: Americanism. Admittance 20c, proceeds for the benefit of the M. E. Parsonage, at Centre Hall.

—The Nursery, for November is pretty, and pleases the little folks immensely. Price, $1,60 per year, or the Reporter and the Nursery, $3,20 per year.

—Chairman, C. M. Bower, intends making the campaign in this county lively between this and election, as will be seen from the number of meetings he announces in the Reporter. Let the democracy turn out, and bring their republican neighbors along to hear the issues discussed.

—Shortlidge & Co. sell the very best quality of Wilkesbarre, coal. They also pay $1.18 for wheat in Car lots, to be loaded in cars. Our readers will do well to call on them before buying or selling their grain elsewhere. See advertisement.

—If you wish a sewing machine at Granger prices, address Bunnell & Aiken, Milroy, Pa. 21 oct 3m.

—The good people of Potter's Mills and vicinity will be benefited by calling at M'Entire's store and seeing his new stock of goods. All who have been there speak of his fine assortment and reasonable prices. Give him a call, he deals fairly and gives you the full worth of your money, and if you don't find bargains there, then tell him so. He never sends off a customer dissatisfied.

—JOHN S. MILLER, Tailor, of Millheim, is putting up the best of work and the public would do well to call upon him, as his prices and work suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. We have seen some of his work and find it equal to that of the best of tailors. 21 oct 6m.

—There was a very handsome monument, ten feet in height, erected in the cemetery at this place, a few weeks ago, in memory of Mrs. Joseph Crotzer. There was also one erected in memory of Hon. S. S. Wolf.

—Merchants and others going to New York will do well to read the card of the Spingler House, Union Square, New York. Comfort, luxury, convenience and economy are the advantages offered at this select and excellent hotel. oct 7 1m

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.—The undersigned is now prepared to sell Brick at his kilns at Centre Hall to suit purchasers, at reasonable rates, also to furnish or contract Brickwork. S. S. FARNER.
7 oct y

SCHOOL TAX NOTICE.—The taxpayers of Potter school district are hereby notified that the tax-duplicate has been placed in my hands for collection. All tax paid on or before December 1st, next, will have 5 per cent. deducted, and from that date to January 1st the amount on duplicate will be payable, and all taxes unpaid after January 1st 1876, will go into the hands of a collector with an addition of 5 per cent.
A. H. HOSTERMAN,
7 oct 3m. Treasurer.

Auction! Auction!—The goods remaining in the store of S. S. Wolf, dec'd, at Centre Hall, will be sold at Auction, on Wednesday, October 13, afternoon and evening, and sale will be continued each day and evening until all goods are sold. Every article offered and on hand, will be sold without reserve. A good stock still on hand. A chance for Bargains.

Ladies Furs, Store Fixtures and a good safe will be offered for sale.

WOODWARD & VICINITY.

Apple-cider is but five dollars per barrel.

Pigeons are quite plenty.

Henry Vonada shot the first deer of the season; therefore he claims the first headmark.

A young revolution broke out in East Woodward and serious results are looked for.

Just now we have a remarkably 'still house' on Bear's run, back of Woodward. Gentlemen please leave her rest.

Some of the principal radicals in this place "cave under" for Pershing and Piollet. Very sensible, indeed.

Our town was increased of late by two families moving in it from a distance.

Our church at St. Paul is about ready to undergo a re-dedication. It is quite handsomely remodeled and prospects bid fair for the future. OCCASIONAL.

THE WHEAT SWINDLE.

A few weeks ago a man calling himself Taylor, called upon Mr. Geo. Woods, in Gregg township, saying he was selling a new kind of wheat which would yield over 50 bushels to the acre, and that all the pay he asked for seed-wheat was what it yielded above that, and induced Mr. Woods to purchase, promising to deliver the wheat at Spring Mills. To this fair but preposterous offer Mr. Woods consented, and "Taylor" fitted out a blank "article of agreement" which Mr. Woods signed thinking it set forth the terms for the purchase of the wheat. After the sharper took his departure Mr. Woods began to have fears about the paper he had signed without having read it, and at once came to Centre Hall and advertised the note in the Reporter, and afterwards ascertained that Taylor's real name was Alexander. We find now that this swindler has been playing the same tricks in Mifflin county. The Lewistown Gazette says:

The name of the man who attempted the recent wheat swindle in the valley is Samuel Alexander. After visiting Mr. McClellan, he met Benjamin Zook, and tried to persuade him to purchase some, but Mr. Z. told him he would not pay $10 for any bushel of wheat. They finally agreed that Alexander was to have all above 40 bushels to the acre, and an agreement (as Mr. Zook understood it) entered into that effect. The wheat however was not delivered as promised. In the meantime Alexander called on another farmer, where he proposed to stay all night, and but for the mentioning that a warrant was out for a wheat swindler, he would have been caught. The constable and an assistant saw him on the road with a horse and buggy and made pursuit, but Alexander jumped out and ran into a cornfield, and finally made his way into the mountain, leaving the horse and buggy behind. So far nothing is known as to the contents of the papers signed, but whenever they turn up, the swindler had better leave the United States, and those who attempt to use the papers will also find a hard read to travel.

ABOUT STEEL PENS.—Few persons doubtless are aware of the fact that the original inventor of Steel Pens is still living. Sir Josiah Mason, now the great pen manufacturer of Birmingham, England, enjoys that distinction. He is now very old, being above eighty. It is in his great factory several of the most popular of the widely famed Spencerian Double Elastic Steel Pens are made, the models being supplied by the proprietors of the pens, Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., the Educational Publishers of New York. The Spencerian Pens have attained their great popularity from a variety of reasons, all of which will be apparent to any one who may try them. Of one number alone more than six millions were sold last year. We use them in our office, and are so well pleased with them that we have no hesitation in saying that they are, in our opinion, superior to any other article of the kind with which we are acquainted. Their chief characteristics seem to be flexibility, elasticity, durability and evenness of point, and a nearer approximation to the real quill action than has been heretofore attained in a steel pen. The Spencerian are comprised in fifteen numbers, all differing in flexibility and fineness of point, and for the convenience of those who wish to try them, Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 138 and 140 Grand Street, New York, will send by mail a sample card, securely enclosed, containing one each of the different numbers, on receipt of Twenty five cents.

KIDNEY DIFFICULTIES.—Speer's Port Grape Wine is the best diuretic known, it gently acts on the kidneys, stimulating and infusing in them new vigor and urges them to throw from the system all the worn out particles which if suffered to remain would poison the blood and create disease. Every disease to a certain extent demands a diuretic, every part of the system must be in working order to maintain health, and the kidneys especially are the main avenues for the escape of the poisons of the system. Physicians have, after strict trial and due examination, found Speer's Port Grape Wine to answer the purpose admirably, and recommend it in cases where a diuretic is needed. This wine is raised in New Jersey, and sold by druggists generally.

Sold by Zeller & Son, Bellefonte.

DEATH OF AN OLD SETTLER.

After a lingering illness, on Saturday evening Oct. 2nd, near the village of Willow, Joe Daviess county, Ill., James Parkinson, aged 69 years, 5 months and 3 days.

Deceased was born in Brush valley, Miles Township, Centre co. In the spring of 1839 he with his family and only brother removed from his native place and settled on the farm where he died. He was one of the earliest settlers of this part of the county and to him was born the first white child in the township. Mr. Parkinson was an intimate friend and acquaintance of Hon. E. B. Washburne, now minister to France. He had served the town as supervisor and Justice of the Peace for many years, he came to Ill. when it was a wilderness and had seen it grow to be one of the first states of the Union, he raised a large family—eight of whom are still living near the old homestead while three sons were killed in the late war. His widow was the daughter of the late George Hoy, of Brush valley and sister to John Hoy, Esq., of Bellefonte. His remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of people, more than 50 teams were in the procession. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. J. H. Soule of the M. E. Church, of which the deceased was a member. J. W. P.

(Bellefonte papers please copy.)

TEACHERS

The board of school Directors of Potter township have employed teachers for the different schools as follows:

		Salary.
Centre Hall, Grammar	W. A. Krise.	$45
" " Inter.	Miss J. M'Cormick.	35
" " Primary,	Aggie Murray.	25
Potter's Mills Grammar,	C. B. Litzel.	35
" " Primary	Maggie Evans.	
Egg Hill	J. B. Strohm.	35
Cold Spring	T. B. M'Elroy.	31
Prospect Hill	Michael Shires	37
Centre Hill	Wm. Keller.	31
Tussey Sink	C. F. Stahl	31
Plum Grove	G. F. Arney.	31
Pine Grove	F. M. Burkholder	32
Churchville	E. B. Hosterman.	37
Loop	H. B. Kilborn	
Earleystown	W. F. Ossman	37
Pine Stump	J. C. Harper	27

Rock Grove and Manor to be supplied. Previous to articling, the board adopted 2¾ as the lowest standard of certificate at which they would employ teachers. This left two schools to be supplied, as the average of several certificates came below that standard. The salaries of all the teachers except those of Centre Hall were graded according to the grade of the applicant's certificate.

Those holding Permanent, Professional or Provisional certificates averaging less

than	1½	receive	$37
Provisionals averaging	1¼	"	36
" "	1½	"	35
" "	1¾	"	34
" "	2	"	33
" "	2¼	"	32
" "	2½	"	31
" "	2¾	"	30

Democratic Meetings.

Meetings of the friends of Pershing and Piollet have been appointed as follows:

Pine Hall, Monday eve.	Oct. 25.
Rock Hill, Wednes. "	" 27.
Churchville, Tues. "	" 26.
Penn Hall, Wednes. "	" 27.
Wolf's S. H. Thurs. "	" 28.
Rebersburg, Friday "	" 29.
Centre Hall, " "	" 29.
Georges Valley, S. H., Thursday,	" 28.

Day Mass Meeting at Millheim, Saturday, 30. C. M. Bower, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Let the People Rally.

There will be a meeting of Democrats and all citizens honestly opposed to the suicidal policy of the administration party, both state and national, at CENTRE HALL ON FRIDAY EVE., OCT. 29, 1875. Addresses will be delivered by D. G. Bush, D. F. Fortney and others—come one, come all, and hear the live issues of the campaign fairly and honestly explained. By order of the committe.

C. M. BOWER,
Chairman.

THE COMING CONTEST IN PENSYLVANIA.

Assuming the most cheering reports in favor of Hays from Ohio to be correct, it is just such a result as would defeat Gov. Hartranft by a decided majority in Pennsylvania. With at least 100,000 less votes and certainly double the Republican majority according to the old party lines in Ohio that there are in Pennsylvania, the Republicans carry the Buckeye State by a nomnial majority, even after they have gained largely on the temperance, school and hard money issues. Here the temperance question must tell against Hartranft, and the school question is unknown and unfelt in the canvass, while there are ten idle laborers in Pennsylvania for every one in Ohio. If the Republicans shall lose anything like the percentage of Republican votes that they lost in Ohio, Judge Pershing will be elected by 15,000 to 20,000 majority, or probably more. A careful analysis of the vote of Ohio shows that the Republican party, with its 30,000 majority, was utterly powerless to save itself in the late contest, and that but for the lavish use of money and the accident of a false issue on the schools, its defeat would have been overwhelming. Here, the misrule of unscrupulous political tricksters who have usurped the control of Republicanism, and stained its laurels with the slime of the spoiler, are to meet the people face to face for judgment, and the trial will be a fair one. There will doubtless be plenty of money to debauch voters, but the time has come in Pennsylvania when every purchased vote will cost the favor of twice or thrice the number of honest Republicans, who still believe in the integrity of Republicanism.—Phila. Times.

In a recently published letter upon the political situation, ex-Governor Bigler, among other things, speaks as follows of the nominees of the Democratic party:

A word about the candidates nominated at Erie. I know Judge Pershing personally, and am somewhat familiar with his history. He is in every sense a proper person to fill the high office of Governor. Blessed with strong native talent and favored with fine accomplishments, he can, and will, fill the office in a manner to promote the welfare and gratify the pride of the people of the State.

Col. Piollet is extensively and farvorably known. The duties of the place for which he is a candidate are purely ministerial, and he has the ability to carry them out to the letter, and the courage to investigate the Treasury down to the bottom dollar.

IOWA.

Washington, D. C., October 14.—The following dispatch has been received by the secretary of war:

"Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 13.—Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War: Thirty-eight counties nearly complete give Kirkwood 17,380 majority; a republican gain of 3,200. The state majority will be at least 36,000. There are large republican gains in the legislature. We elect twenty five out of thirty new senators and at least seventy-five members of the house.
(Signed) "J. S. CLARKSON."

—If you wish to exchange your old sewing machine for a new one, address Bunnell & Aiken, Milroy.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.

Hackettstown, N. J., Oct. 16, 2 p. m.—A German painter, named Ritter, shot his two children this morning, at this place, and then shot himself.

The youngest child, aged four years, is dead, and the other, aged eight cannot live until night.

Ritter, himself, is not dangerously hurt, the ball not penetrating his skull.

Ritter had some trouble in his family previous to this and had been seperated from them several years until recently, when they started anew here. Ritter, at the time of the murder, was just recovering from a drunken spree.

THE BLACK HILLS.

GOLD FOUND IN PAYING QUATITIES.

A Good Country for Farming and Stock Raising.

Cheyenne, Wyoming, Oct. 17.—Prof. Walter P Jenney, chief of the geologists to the Black Hills and his assistants, returned yesterday, having spent five months in the Hills. They made quite a thorough examination of the whole country and mapped from Belle Fourche to the south fork of the Cheyenne river. He reports gold fields forty miles north from Harvey's Peak, and twenty miles wide that contain gold in quantities that will pay from $3 to $5 per day to the man, and that there are bars on numbers of streams that will pay much more than that. The water supplies are ample for working purposes and fully sufficient to carry water from the top of most of the bars and allow the tailings to be readily disposed of. The gold is coarse scale, good, and easily separated from the gravel and sand. The professor has with him an ounce of coarse gold that two men obtained on Spring creek with ten hour's labor. An assay of the gold shows it to be nine hundred and forty fine, worth $19.43 in coin to the ounce. Prof. Jenney corroborates General Custer's report of the hills and says that they will support thousands of miners when the government opens them to settlement. The valleys are all adapted to agriculture, and the hills and canyons to stock raising. The rain fall is pleantiful and timber is abundant. His official report will be made from New York probably before congress meets.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—About two weeks ago a cow belonging to Mr. J. Bully, Cogan Valley, Lycoming county, strayed away and failed to come home. For several days search was made for the lost animal, and after the lapse of one week she was found in the woods dead, with her tail twisted around a small sapling. It is supposed that in brushing away the flies her tail became knotted around the tree, and in her efforts to get free she walked around the sapling, thus tying herself more securely. She had evidently starved to death. The sapling had been nearly pulled out of the ground, showing that the poor animal had exhausted her strength in trying to escape, and finally laid down to await a terrible death from starvation.

FLOODS IN INDIA.

London, Oct. 16, 6 a. m.—The Times of India says: 20,000 people have been rendered homeless by the fleets in the neighborhood of Ahmedabad in the province of Guzerat.

LAS CRUCES (NEW MEXICO) DESTROYED BY WATER-SPOUTS.

St. Louis, Mo. October 2.—A correspondent at Las Cruces, N. M., says a tremendous water spout appeared in the hills, about one mile back of the town, at 5.30 P. M. on the 11th of September, and before the citizens had time to realize the impending calamity it was upon them. The tall, dark column, composed of water and dust, approached with such rapidity, that in less than ten minutes from the time of its appearance, and before any property could be saved, sixty-three houses had been blown to the ground. The streets were soon covered to the depth of four or five feet with water and the current was of such strength that large boulders were carried along. Two hours later the rain fell in torrents, and continued several hours. Strange to say, not a single life was lost. On Sunday the entire population were out repairing the damage. Monday, at 4 o'clock, another water-spout made its appearance, coming from the same direction and moving with equal rapidity. Sixteen houses which escaped destruction from the first visitation were demolished. The flood which followed lasted three hours. The damage done by these storms will amount to at least $150,000.

The decision of the Supreme Court, delivered at Pittsburg on 11, reversing the decree at Nisi Prius in the case of the Kensington Reformed Presbyterian Church, will interest a large class of readers. In effect the judgement of the court is that the withdrawal of any members of a congregation is a voluntary act, and that those remaining are the original congregation and retain the church property and organization.

Collingwood, October 12.—Over six inches of snow fell here last night. Considerable damage has been done to fruit and ornamental trees by the heavy weight of snow breaking and bending them to the ground.

—If you wish a first class sewing machine, buy the New American of Bunnell & Aiken, Milroy, Pa.

FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

London, October 10.—Recent rains have swollen the rivers and streams, and cause disastrous inundations in Leicestershire and Warwickshire, the destruction of property is very heavy, and some lives are reported lost. The railroads are badly damaged, and traffic is generelly suspended.

SENSATIONAL SUICIDE.

Baltimore, October 12.—This afternoon, an unknown man, aged about thirty, threw himself or fell from the top of the Washington monument at Mount Vernon place to the granite base, a distance of 180 feet. Nothing was found about him indicating his name. Up to this hour, nine p. m., he had not been identified.

THE GOOD WORK IN PHILADELPHIA.

Paring Down the Pilgrim Vote.

Philadelphia, Oct. 15.—Up to Friday noon 2,106 names have been stricken from the registry lists through the efforts of the democrats in this city.

L. C. Cassidy, on behalf of the democrats of the Twenty-ninth ward, took rules this morning to show cause why 770 names should not be stricken off the lists of that ward.

Mr. Temple also gave notice that on Wednesday morning he would apply for the appointment of democratic overseers in all the divisions in the city.

CARLYLE INSULTING HARVARD—CAN THIS TRUE?

From the Liverpool Daily Post.

Mr. Carlyle declines with scorn the degree of LL. D., conferred by Harvard University. American universities, he says, are "semblances;" their degrees the "silliest sham feathers;" and that he should be asked to join in heading your long line of D. D.'s and LL. D's—a line of pompous little fellows hobbling down to posterity on the crutches of two or three letters of the alphabet, passing on into oblivion of all universities and small potatoes"—is more than he can bear.

FIFTY PERSONS KILLED.

A Camp of Rubber-Gatherers on the Isthmus Attacked and Routed.

Panama, Oct. 9.—The Indians surprised and attacked a party of caucho-gatherers on the Chagungue, in Darien, and killed over fifty persons and dispersed the entire camp, containing about eight hundred persons. This will be a heavy blow to the rubber trade of Panama, as it cuts off the supply generally obtained from the Isthmus.

CHARLEY ROSS.

Rumor of His Recovery in the South.

There is a telegraphic rumor that Charley Ross passed through Baltimore yesterday afternoon in charge of officers, having been delivered up by masked parties in the south.

[Up to the time of going to press we are unable to confirm the above intelligence. Mr. C. K. Ross has promised to communicate immediately to the press the fact of the recovery of the child if it transpires.]

COLD WEATHER IN THE SOUTH.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 16.—There was a killing frost last night, which probably did some damage to the late cotton in the bottoms.

Frost in Mississippi.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 16.—There was frost on the Jackson RR. last night, within fifty miles of this city. The weather is cool, and fires have been started in many of the public buildings.

TWO THOUSAND INSURGENTS DEFEATED IN HERZEGOVINA.

Constantinople, October 15.—The following news is official:

A force of 2,000 insurgents has been defeated by the Turks. One hundred and sixty were killed. The rest took refuge in Montenegro. Seventeen villages, hitherto strongly insurgent, have submitted to the Turkish authority.

The almost unmarked grave of Edgar Allen Poe, author of "The Raven," was opened in Baltimore a few days ago, to lay the foundation for the monument about to be erected by his admirers. At a depth of five feet the coffin was found, in good preservation, after lying there nearly twenty-six years. The lid was removed and the skeleton was seen, almost in perfect condition, and lying with the long bony hands reposing one upon the other, as they had been arranged in death. The skull bore marks of greater decay, the teeth from the upper jaw having become disloged, but those in the lower were all in place, and some little hair was still clinging near the forehead. Beyond what has been described nothing was to be seen.

Father Leuken, a Catholic priest of Springfield Illinois, has deserted his priestly charge and run away with his housekeeper's daughter. The pair were duly married at Cincinnatti.

"Say!" said a city youth to the modest countryman, "got the hay seed out o' your hair yet?" "Wall," was the deliberate reply, "I jedge not from the way the calves run arter me."—Rochester Democat.

It has been determined to discover Columbus and bury him in Italy. His remains are outside of the national fold, and Santa Cruce mourns for him.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAMAICA.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The signal officer reports a severe earthquake at one a. m. to-day at Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies.

MILLINERY GOODS.
Mrs. N. E. McENTIRE.
POTTER'S MILLS,
has just returned from Philadelphia, with the latest styles of Straw, Silk and fancy Hats, Bonnets, &c., Velvets, Flowers, Crapes, Silk Goods, Feathers, Blondes, Ribbons Ruches, Braids, Ornaments, &c. A full line of all the latest styles of Millinery Goods, which will be sold at the lowest prices. She has one of the best milliners in her employ.
☞Hats and Bonnets retrimed in the latest style.☜ Oct21, 2m.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the undersigned in the mountains on the south side of Gregg township, about four weeks ago, a red steer with some white on the belly, and about 2 years old. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay costs and remove the same.
HENRY ZERBY,
21 oct 3t. Gregg twp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Meese, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
JOHN SHANNON,
Oct 21 6t Adm'r.

EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE.
Will be exposed at public sale, and positively sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1875, at one o'clock, p. m., that valuable farm, late the property of Wm. Keller, dec'd, situate in Potter twp, Centre county, about one mile east of Centre Hall, containing

159 ACRES

and twenty eight perches and allowances; thereon erected a large two story BRICK HOUSE, large bank barn and all other necessary outbuildings, 150 acres cleared and under good fence and in a high state of cultivation, an orchard containing about three acres, filled with excellent Apple and other fruit trees. A splendid spring of water near the house, with excellent spring house; Cistern at the house and at the barn.

Will also be sold at the same time and place, a tract of timber land, one half mile from Centre Hall, containing about twelve acres. Terms made known on day of sale. For further particulars inquire of John H. Keller, at Centre Hall, or on the premises.

DAVID W. KELLER, C. C. KELLER,
P. F. KELLER, WM. KELLER JR.
SAM'L FOSTER, Guardian of W. K. Foster.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Bellefonte on Friday, the 22nd day of October, 1875, the following property, viz:

All that certain tract of land situate in Haines Township, Centre co., Pa., bounded on the north by the Lewisburg and Old Fort turnpike road, on the west by land of Michael Hess, et al, south by land of Daniel Stover, and east by land of the heirs of John Motz, dec'd, containing 38 acres, more or less, thereon erected a large Hotel building, large shed, tenant house, and other buildings, being known as the Woodward Hotel property.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of W. S. Long. Sale to commence at one o'clock, p. m. of said day.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte Pa., Oct. 4, 1875. B. F. SHAFFER, Sheriff.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, there will be offered at public sale, on the premises, in Potter twp., 3 miles west of Potters Mills, on

Friday, October 29, 1875,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., a valuable lot of ground of Mrs. Rebecca Books, containing

10 Acres, with Log House, Barn

and other Outbuildings thereon erected. There is a good ORCHARD in bearing condition, also a never failing spring of water on the premises. Conditions will be made known on day of sale.
A. LUKENBACH,
Oct 7. Executor.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.
The undersigned, Administrators of the Estate of R. W. Jamison, late of Juniata county, dec'd, will, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, expose the following described real estate, situate in Potter township, Centre county, to public sale, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M., on

Friday, November 5th, 1875.

The undivided one-half part of a tract of land, bounded by lands of Elizabeth Deckert on the east, Andrew Grage on the south, Henry Sankey on the west, and Joseph Carson on the north, containing about

123 ACRES,

more or less, having thereon erected a GOOD FRAME HOUSE of large size, Bank Barn, and good outbuildings. The whole of this land is now under cultivation and is an excellent quality of arable land. There is a good Apple Orchard on the premises, and also a fine assortment of other fruits.

This land is eligibly situated, about one mile northeast of Potter's Bank, and in close proximity to churches, schools and stores. Terms will be made known on day of sale.
JOHN MOTZER,
LOUIS E. ATKINSON,
Oct 7. Administrators.

Valuable Farm for Sale.
The fine and highly productive Farm of the undersigned, situate on the turnpike, about 1 mile west of Spring Mills, is offered at private sale. It contains about

150 ACRES OF LAND,

under a high state of cultivation, and the greater part under post and rail fence, with all else in the best order.

A large two-story FRAME HOUSE, LARGE BARN, and all necessary Outbuildings on the premises. All the buildings are good as new, and the house has recently been papered and painted on the inside. It is one of the most desirably located farms in Centre county, being but 1 mile from the railroad station, convenient to churches, schools, stores and mills. An abundance of good Timber also convenient. For further information address
JAMES I. FORSTER,
16 sept tf. Akron, Ohio.

NEW GOODS!
—AT THE—
Centre Mills Store,
J. F. THRONE
has just opened a fine Stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE which he is selling at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Consisting in
DRY GOODS,
ALPACCAS,
MOHAIRS,
PIQUES,
LAWNS,
MUSLINS,
PRINTS,
FLOUNTS,
SHIRTING,
TWEEDS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,
FINE CASSIMERS,
EMBORDERIES,
GLOVES,
SHAWLS,
HOSIERY,
SKIRTS,
RIBBONS,
and fancy articles belonging to the Grocery department Sugars, Coffees, Syrup, N. Orleans Mollasses, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Fish, Salt, everything usually found in this department.
QUEENSWARE, whole sets or dishes or by the piece.
DRUGS and PATENT MEDICINES.
WOOD and WILLOWWARE.
HARDWARE.
FORKS, RAKES, SHOVELS, HOES, NAILS, &c., GENTS' CALF BOOTS, LADIES' BUTTON GAITORS & MOROCCO, CHILDRENS' SHOES of all kinds.
TOBACCO & CIGARS, all at greatly reduced prices. Call and see for yourselves. No charge for showing goods.
HIGHEST PRICES PAID for all kinds of Grain, and country Produce taken in exchange far goods.
june4-3m.

The London Standard contained a telegram saying that the Turks now hold the district of Zubel, the last refuge of the insurgents.

It is reported from Berlin that negotiations with the great powers are in progress, for the purpose of demanding from Turkey a guarantee for the payment in full of the interest debt after five years.

The Amatilla Indians have driven away the workman on the Nevada and Northern Telegraph extension, threatening to kill them if they continued the work.

Capt. Ben Lovell captured two white whales in the weir at Yarmouth, on Cape Cod, on the 11th. They are the first that have been secured on the Atlantic seaboard.

A fair Sicilian maiden lately got on top of a house in Palermo, anointed herself with oil of petroleum, and burned herself alive because the coachman wouldn't marry her.

VENADA'S
NEW
Tile Manufactory.
WOODWARD, PA.
The undersigned has opened a new Tile Shop for manufacturing all kinds of Tiles. Persons wishing to drain off their land will please call and examine our stock, as we make the round and also the horse shoe tile.
For sample call at the Reporter office.
D. VENADA & SON,
21 oct 3m. Woodward.

MARKETS.

New York, October 16.—Flour, super. $5 15@5 50; Flour, common to good 5 50@6 00; Flour, good to choice 6 05@6 50. Wheat No 2 Chicago spring 1 25@1 29; Wheat No 2 Milwaukee 1 30@1 33. Rye 92. Corn western mixed 70@71. Oats—western mixed 45@49. Coffee 22½@21½. Eggs 26½@27½. Sugar fair to good refining 7½@8. Petroleum, refined 14.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, October 16.—Flour ex. fam. $6 25@7 25; high grades 8 00@8 75 Wheat, new 1 23@1 40; old red 1 41@1 42 Corn western mixed 70@70; yellow 71½@72½. Oats western mixed 40@41.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, October 16.—Flour good to choice $5 25@5 75; spring extras 5 00@6 00 Wheat October 1 10½, seller Nov. 1 09½. Corn seller October 57½; seller November 58½. Oats seller Nov. 32½; seller October 34. Rye seller October 72½. Barley seller Oct. 96.

BELLFONETE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 15 Red 115.... Rye 80 new Corn 40 old 75. Oats 30—Barley 90. 70.....Cloverseed 8,00 ......Potatoes 30 Lard per pound 8.......Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.......Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.......Ham 15. Lard per pound 8 cents..........Buckwheat 65 cts.,........Flour per barrel retail 7,00... Nova Scotia plaster $14 to 15. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs.

MARRIAGES.

On 28th of September, Dr. A. J. Mothersbaugh, of Beech Creek, and Miss Sue Hartswick, of Boalsburg.

DEATHS.

At Oak Hall, of consumption, Alice, wife of Thomas Jonsonbaugh, in the 27th year of her age.

In Hublersburg, Oct. 12th, wife of Frederick Flick, aged 73 years.

(*Advertisement.*)
Junior Sons of '76
and
PEOPLE'S LABOR REFORM TICKET

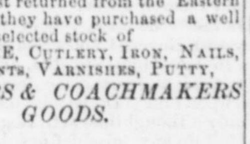
Sheriff—George Alexander—Unionville.
Treasurer—Wm. F. Courter—Liberty.
Prothonotary—Abel Campbell—Snowshoe
Register—R. H. Stine—Patton.
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Large Commissions and Cash Premiums for selling a
Library of Famous Fiction,
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Complete in One Volume of over 1,000 pages, beautifully *illustrated* with 34 full-page Engravings.
It is the WORLD'S STORY BOOK, and all want to read it Agent's Outfit *free* to all who mean business and will faithfully canvass. J. B. FORD & CO.,
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TREES FOR FALL PLANTING
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Climbing Plants, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Raspberries, and other small Fruits, Asparagus, Rhubarb' &c.
SEEDS FOR FALL SOWING. Seeds
Seed Wheats, (see price list); Orchard, Ky. Blue, Herds (Red Top), Clover, Timothy and other Grass Seeds; Turnip Seeds of all kinds; Vegetable and Flower Seeds; Hedge and tree Seeds. BULBS—Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Lilies, and other Bulbs for Fall planting; Horticultural Goods, Terra Cotta Ware, &c. Send for price list, or enclose 25c for full illustrated Catalogue. Address
EDW'D J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsman, York, Pa.
19 aug 3m.

Simon Haines,
CENTRE HALL.
Manufacturer of
Carriages,
Buggies,
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Of every description; running gear for all kinds of vehicles, made to order, and in first class manner. Being a practical mechanic, I would WARRANT ALL WORK to give satisfaction. Repairing promptly attended to at the lowest rates.
Undertaking,
Coffins of all styles
made on shortest notice. The business of undertaking attended to in all its branches. Respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. 9 sept y

GREAT BARGANS AT THE HARDWARE STORE OF
J A RUNKLE & BRO.,
Millheim, Pa.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN



HEAVY & SHELF HARDWARE,
They have just returned from the Eastern Cities, where they have purchased a well selected stock of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, NAILS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, PUTTY,
BUILDERS & COACHMAKERS GOODS.
Plasterers and Masons,
Saddlers, Shoemakers,
Housekeepers, and in fact,
HARDWARE FOR EVERYBODY.
We call particular attention to a fine assortment of Picture Frames and Moulding, very cheap.
WALL & WINDOW PAPER,
And Curtain Fixtures of every kind,
COACH and WAGON-MAKERS—Your attention is called to our stock of Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Shafts, Poles and Buggy Wheels, all of No. 1 quality and selling very cheap. Our stock is large, and constantly being renewed, and we are selling—wholesale and retail—at very low prices. Remember—much money has been lost by paying too much for Hardware.
They buy for Cash and sell at Cash Prices for less profit than any other Hardware Store in the County.
☞Call and see us. Satisfaction guaranteed.
MUSSER & RUNKLE BRO'S.
aug 27-y '74

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND
Panic Prices.
W. A. LARRIMER.
at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of
NEW GOODS,
OLD FASHIONED PRICES!
A large variety of Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing Warranted to Suit.
His Cloths and Cassimers, Cant be excelled
His Grocery Department,
Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.
Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department
☞Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.
☞No trouble to show Goods.☜
Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

Miller & Son,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS,
for medicinal purposes.
Trusses & Supporters in great variety.
Also, choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
28oct tf MILLER & SON.

Headquarters for Boots and Shoes!
POWERS'
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
Opposite Bush House,
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Powers' Boot & Shoe Store is the largest and best stocked establishment in Centre County.
He keeps constantly on hand a full line of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
He is just opening the largest stock of Spring Goods ever brought to Bellefonte.
FINE SHOES
for ladies, kept constantly on hand.
Boots and Shoes for men and women, of all styles, quality and prices, from the most costly to the cheapest, constantly kept on hand.
WE DEFY COMPETITION!
either in quality or prices. Call and examine his new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and you will find it to your advantage. Apr21ly.

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BRANCH STORE,
McClain's Block, Directly Opp. Bush House,
Bellefonte, Pa.
H. HERMAN & CO., Prop'rs.
Dry Goods,
HOSIERY, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, LACES, NOTIONS & FANCY GOODS,
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS GOODS,
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Stoves of All Kinds.
CHILDREN'S BUGGIES,
WAGGONS, CARTS, &C.
WILSON & HICKS.
Bellefonte, Pa.
NOTICE.—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit. Will take off 5 per cent for cash which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower. Mar 15. tf.

JOHN CAMP'S
Furniture Rooms,
MILROY, MIFFLIN CO., PA.
Extension Tables,
Chamber Suits,
Fine & Common Furniture,
Consisting in part of BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, CAIN and WOOD SEAT CHAIRS.
The public generally are invited to call and see the fine assortment of FURNITURE to be found at the above establishment, all of our own Manufacture.
Undertaking in all its branches,
Coffins, Caskets and Shrouds.
Having purchased an elegant Hearse, I will attend all orders of undertaking I may receive from Pennsvalley, Centre Co. Pa. JOHN CAMP.
Jan 28 tf.

BUY YOUR DRUGS FROM
RANKIN'S
Drug Store,
(NEXT DOOR TO THE DESCHNER GUN STORE.)
FRESH AND CHEAP
Apr. 22

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. jul2,'68

BEATTY PIANO!
THE BEST IN USE. ☞Send stamp for Circular. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary to the Estate of John Dauberman, late of Potter Township, Centre county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for payment. J. S. DAUBERMAN,
Sept 23 6t Executor.



Pumps Of All Kinds!
Steam & Rotary Pumps
FOR MINES.
Deep Well Pumps,
Cistern Pumps,
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GAS PIPES
FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
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Founders, and Manufacturers of the CELEBRATED
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Burners and Shippers of the celebrated
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ANTHRACITE COAL.
The only dealers in Centre County who sell the
WILKESBARRE COAL
from the old Baltimore mines. Also
SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES
of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use. at the lowest prices
DEALERS IN GRAIN.
They pay the highest prices in cash or grain that the Eastern markets will afford.
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CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,
which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as an other plaster.
OFFICE AND YARD
NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT,
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Excelsior Cement.
The undersigned now manufactures Cement WARRANTED OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, at his kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & S. C. RR., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufavtured for use in CISTERNS, WATER PIPES, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also, that he warrants the article as represented.
J. G. MEYER,
may 21.tf Aaronsburg, Pa.

W. A. CURRY,
Boot & Shoe Maker,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call. feb 13 1y

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.
all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month, and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.
☞Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.

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☞Send stamp for Circular. Address D. F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
E. PERKS & SON, Prop'rs.
This well known hotel, situate in the business portion of the town, has been thoroughly renovated, repainted and furnished new. It will be the aim of the proprietors to make it a pleasant Home for those who may favor them with their patronage. A free carriage is run to the depot, and the best stables in town are connected with the House. 29apr.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynold's bank. may 14'69

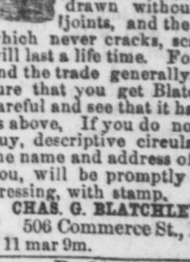
J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Bush & Yocum. Consultation in English and German. Collections promptly attended to. feb5-tf

CUMMINGS HOUSE
-o-o-
Bellefonte, PA.
ISAAC MILLER, Proprietor.
The Cummings House, on Bishop street, is one of the pleasantest located hotels in the town. It has the best stables in the place, has an excellent livery attached and every attention will be paid guests. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant and agreeable stopping place for the public. Boarding by the day or week, and rates charged will always be found very low. June 17.

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Buy and Sell.
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Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing, with stamp,
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
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WITH
KOONS, SCHWARZ & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fish, Cheese and Provisions,
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PHILADELPHIA.
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THE ADJUSTABLE



SPRING BED.
The Best and Cheapest now in Use. Manufactured by
DANIEL DERR, Bellefonte, Penn'a.
☞Call and see them before purchasing other.
1apr.



FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Hints for the Household.

Plants kept in the windows should be turned every morning, or the light, striking one side only, will draw the plant to that side so that all its branches and leaves will turn toward the window.

When color on a fabric has been accidentally or otherwise destroyed by acid, ammonia is applied to neutralize the acid, after which an application of chloroform will, in almost all cases, restore the original color. The application of ammonia is common, but that of chloroform is but little known.

If the heat of a room occupied by an invalid is oppressive, it may be greatly lessened by hanging in the open windows some towels or canvas well wetted. Water, in passing from a liquid to a gaseous state, absorbs caloric. The chemical process will lower in a few minutes the temperature of a room by five or six degrees, and the humidity distributed in the air makes the heat more supportable.

Moths will work in carpets in rooms that are kept warm, in the winter as well as in the summer. A sure method of removing the pests is to pour strong alum water on the floor to the distance of half a yard around the edges before laying the carpets. Then once or twice during the season sprinkle dry salt over the carpet before sweeping. Insects do not like salt, and sufficient adheres to the carpet to prevent their alighting upon it.

Those who are in the habit of scalding their tomatoes before paring them can hardly think how much nicer they are without the scalding. It is not so difficult to pare a fully ripe tomato without the scalding when one gets in the habit of doing it. If one is paring those not fully ripe they should have a sharp thin knife, and pare from the blossom to the stem, instead of around like an apple. If they are not smooth one can cut them apart in the creases, and thus get at the skin.

Cut Worms.

Searching for the worms when they come out to feed, or digging them from their holes near the plant, and killing them, is doubtless the most effectual remedy we can employ. Curtis says one-quarter ounce of salt dissolved in a quart of water will drive the grub away, and preserve the plant till washed off by rain. Tobacco water will kill them if it comes in contact with them. Quicklime will also destroy them if put on the plant when wet, and dry soot dug into the ground is very offensive to the grub. Suds made of one pound of soap to ten gallons of water, and applied warm, will cause them to dart out, when they can be immediately killed. Four ounces of aloes dissolved in a gallon of water and applied to the plants, is said to preserve them from the cut worm. Smooth holes made with a rake or hoe handle near the plants, will serve as traps into which the worms fall, and may there be destroyed. Coal tar and water, a spoonful of the former to a gallon of the latter, will, it is said, drive the worm away without injuring the plant. Where a few choice plants are to be protected, this may be done by wrapping stiff paper or walnut leaves around the stem when setting them out, leaving the paper a little above ground, and an inch or two below.

Cow dung stirred in water, and poured around the plant so that the solid part will remain and form a hard surface, through which the worm cannot penetrate, has been recommended. For a similar insect in Europe, Kollar advises lime ashes applied to the land, or lime water in damp weather. If the female moths are attracted by sweet liquids, many of them may be killed; and as they are also attracted by lurid lights in the evening, they may be destroyed in this mar nneto some extent.

Applying Manure.

A paper read before the American farmers' club says: How shall manure be applied? There is one way to apply it rightly, and that is to put it under ground—cover it. When applied perfectly it must be well mixed with the soil—the entire arable earth being completely commingled with it, and the plow is the implement to do the work with. To effect this at once the manure must be thoroughly rotted. For immediate effect on plant growth, farmers in the main (I suppose) understand that manure must be more or less rotted—some plants requiring the manure to be better rotted than others; and yet good farmers will always keep their farms in such condition that they can plow in green manure and wait a season perhaps for full effect, for I am convinced that the chemical changes that green manure undergoes in the process of decomposition, if undergone in the ground, are highly beneficial to the ground. Manure, then, when properly applied, is covered in the ground. This rule is so general that in my experience I know of but two exceptions, and these are not from the necessities of the situation. Grass ground cannot have manure applied to it other than by top-dressing. It would be better to manure before seeding, and to break up when the application needs repeating. The second exception is that where wheat is liable to winter-kill, top-dressing will counteract the effect of freezing. It is not for manurial purposes, let it be noticed, that this application is made. In this case the end justifies and compensates for the waste of manurial substance. Manure to meadows should be well rotted and applied in the cool moist weather of the spring and fall.

How to Can Corn.

Mrs. Emma Moody, lady assistant steward of Mount Vernon (Ind.) grange, communicates to the *Hoosier Patron* the following plan for canning corn.

1. Get the best sweet corn, scald it on the ear, and cut it off while hot; put a pan over a kettle of boiling water to keep it hot until you get enough to fill a can. Have some weak brine boiling in a porcelain kettle. Fill your can within an inch of the top with corn; cover the bottom with brine, leaving room for it to swell; seal the can while boiling hot.

2. Dissolve one and one-fourth ounces of tartaric acid in one-half pint of water; cut the corn from the cob; put it in a vessel over the fire and bring to a boiling point; to each pint of corn allow one tablespoonful of the solution. Boil one-half hour, stirring occasionally; then put the corn in quart cans and seal tightly. When wanted for use, put the corn into a bowl and stir in two-thirds of a teaspoonful of soda to each quart of corn. Let it stand one hour before cooking.

3. Cut the corn off the cob and pack closely in quart cans; then solder so that every particle of air is excluded; set the cans in a kettle of cold water and bring to a boil; let the corn boil two and a half hours in this sized cans (larger cans will require more time); when done, pour cold water into the kettle to cool the cans and enable you to remove them carefully.

Lamps and Oil.

First—Always fill your lamp in the morning, for then you have daylight to work by, and the lamps and oil are cold.

Second—Never pour oil from a can that has been recently agitated.

Third—Never allow your lamps or can to stand long near a stove, or in any other warm place.

Fourth—Always keep the tube of a lamp clean, and trim the wick every morning.

Fifth—Never blow down a chimney to put out your light, but blow up from the bottom or turn the wick down.

Sixth—Buy none but the best oil.

Seventh—Never pour oil on a fire, for one-half the lives lost by oil have been lost in this way.

The Cows.

repeatedly urged the necessi- [illegible] g the cows well fed. At this [illegible] e year the pastures are often [illegible] Sowed corn or other forage [illegible] n order. An allowance [illegible] feed of sowed corn will [illegible] profitable. If we [illegible] pensive method of [illegible] corn and feeding [illegible] nkled on it, we [illegible] that such would [illegible] an, but it is too [illegible] h any of our

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

A Murderer Turned from his Purpose by a Woman's Appeal.

Mrs. Van Cott spent a portion of last month in earnest efforts for the Christianizing of sundry towns and villages in Pennsylvania. Among these villages is the village of Freedom, in York county, where she met with marked success, and held enthusiastic meetings. One evening, while canvassing the house for repentant sinners, she noticed a middle-aged man, the stolid expression of whose face attracted her attention and excited her feminine curiosity; so, in her usual magnetic manner, she approached him and asked him whether he would not like to follow in the path of the righteous. No answer could she gain, and with an audible prayer of "May God drive the dumb devil out of you, my brother," she passed on to interview more impressible subjects.

Two nights passed, and the stranger again appeared at the church; but this time his eyes were lighted up with an almost maniacal glitter, and his countenance seemed the playground of the liveliest emotions. Quickly approaching the altar, he knelt among the sobbing and shouting ones, and as the religious shepherdess drew near he asked her if she knew him. "Why, yes; you're the man who had the dumb devil the other night," she replied. He then begged of her the privilege of saying a few words; and, the request being granted, he arose and, deliberately drawing a revolver from his breast, held it aloft in a thrilling dramatic manner, while he told his history of life to the eager listeners. He was a resident of Chicago, where he had for many years followed his profession of photographer. For the last four years he had strayed far from the path of right and virtuous living, and, as a consequence of his dissipation and debauchery, his wife had deserted him and returned to her friends in Pennsylvania, taking his three children with her. Driven to frenzy by this, he sank still lower and lower, until, as if the fiendishness of hell itself possessed him, he had purchased this weapon of death and started for the East, determined to murder his wife and children and then put an end to his own miserable existence. Only two nights before he sat in that church gloating over the fiendish plot. The words then spoken to him had aroused his almost lost manhood, and falling again on his knees he desired Mrs. Van Cott to pray for him. She spoke at once, extending her hand toward him. "Child, give me that," and with the meekness of a child he handed her the weapon, and then feeling in his pocket produced a box of cartridges, which he also placed in her hand. The strange sight was then presented of the woman revivalist holding in one hand a seven-shooter and in the other a box of death-dealing missiles, while she offered to Heaven an earnest prayer for the saving of this brand from the burning. As Mrs. Van Cott finished telling the incident, she said: "Never in my life did I feel such power in prayer, and never before did I offer up a petition to my Heavenly Father under such circumstances." The next day the man, clothed in his right mind and happy in heart, sought the injured wife, effected a reconciliation, and another will soon be added to the list of happy homes in Chicago.

An Encounter with a Wildcat.

A Nevada paper relates the following: William Lyell, a rancher, living near Huffaker's, in Washoe county, had considerable of a tussle with a wildcat. He was out hunting with a couple of dogs; when near the lower end of his ranch the dogs scared up the cat, which, being pressed hard, turned and stood sullenly at bay. One of the dogs, a shepherd, bounced upon it at once, which action the "varmint" was waiting for, as she soon had him down and was biting him savagely. The other dog, attacking it from the rear, managed to put the cat on the defensive. At this juncture the animal managed to disengage herself, and made a rush for Mr. Lyell, who had been unable to get a shot in for fear of killing his dogs. He received her with the butt end of his gun, breaking it over her; but she, nothing daunted, evinced such a strong determination to force the battle that he was glad to leave the gun-barrels in her possession. Rallying his dogs for another onset, and grasping the stock of his gun, his sole weapon, he boldly advanced to where stood the cat with gleaming eyes seemingly emitting flashes of fire, her tail waving impatiently in the air, as if in defiance to him. Quick as a flash, the feline sprang at our hero, who, with intrepid courage, calmly awaited the coming event, and met her with a well-directed blow from his gun-barrel, which he had managed to regain, laying her dead at his feet. The cat, on being taken to the ranch, was found to weigh thirty-three pounds, and measured three feet four inches from tip to tip.

Shade Trees.

Many farmers now see how much they have missed it by permitting the wholesale destruction of forest trees upon their lands. From the nakedness of the country, droughts are becoming common. From the scarcity of timber trees, the cost of fencing and erecting buildings is annually increasing. But there is one way whereby amends may partly be made. Let there be one united plan to have rows of beautiful and useful trees set out on both sides of all our public highways. Let sugar trees, walnut trees, oak trees, chestnut trees, locust trees, catalpa trees, silver-leafed poplar trees, etc., stretch their long avenues in every direction all over the country. How it would relieve the nakedness of the land! What a grateful shade they would give to the weary traveler! The value of farms would become almost immediately enhanced as soon as these rows of beautiful trees were planted out. And in the distant future, when those trees should arrive at maturity of growth, the value of the timber itself would become a most important item. Let grangers and others take hold of this matter.

A Misunderstanding.

A meek looking colporteur espying him, wended his way towards him, saying: "Here's a brand I will snatch from the burning. Here's a fellow-being from whose wheat I will remove the tares"—feeling in his pocket for a tract. "My friend," said he to the countryman, "I have something here I wish to call your attention to." In an instant the bucolic eyes shot a flame that boded excitement of an unusual character. "You have, eh," interrogated their owner, knocking—in ring parlance—the two eyes of the meek stranger into one with a powerful blow. "You've got a freight bill for me to pay, have you? You know my folks, too, don't you?" he continued, showering blows on the unresisting man. "You've slept with my uncle Bill, pulled candy with my Aunt Bess, and got vaccinated with my grandmother, haven't you? No, old hoss," said he, giving the man of tracts a weary left-hander under the belt, "I don't pay my own freight bills, and I ain't goin' to pay any for a fellow with worsted gloves."

Autumn Leaves.

There are several ways of preparing these. Press the leaves in books for two or three weeks until they are perfectly dry, then varnish with mastic varnish; copal varnish causes the leaves to crumble. Or, take the leaves when first gathered, place them on a smooth board, melt a little beeswax on a hot smoothing iron, and iron the leaf, thus covering it with a thin coating of the wax; after pressing a day or two the leaves are ready for use. Or, press the leaves in books till dry and then with a woolen rag rub enough boiled linseed oil on each leaf to give it a gloss. For fastening leaves on paper gum tragacanth is better than gum arabic, as it does not show in any way.

It is now ascertained that the injurious effect of furnace vapors upon vegetation is due to the sulphur acids contained in the vapors, and not to the lead, arsenic, or finely-divided carbon.

A Mother's Anguish.

Charles H. Maden, aged twenty, was tried in the general sessions of New York on an indictment for burglary in the first degree in breaking into a dwelling. Mrs. Eliza Maden, his mother, was the complainant and only witness for the people. She was almost borne to the witness stand, and after she was seated her whole frame trembled. This continued during the preliminaries of calling the jury. When she was sworn she lost her self-control, and almost shrieked: "O, my God, take me away from here! Take me out! I shall die!"

The prisoner alone seemed unaffected. He sat with his hands folded across his breast, a half-cynical, half-contemptuous smile playing around his mouth.

The scene was prolonged many minutes before Mrs. Maden's nerves became equal to the task of describing her son's infamy. She then hinted rather than told how his waywardness, ingratitude, and disobedience had gradually developed into crime. Every corrective means had been exhausted, but the parents did not cease their efforts until their son assaulted his mother with a carving knife, and was with difficulty prevented from adding matricide to his other crimes. Then his father insisted that the boy should live elsewhere, and actually paid his board in a neighboring street. Mrs. Maden was alone on the night of August 29. Near midnight she awoke and saw her son entering the room through the window. Her fear of him after his attempt to kill her was so great that she lay still, afraid to more. He went straight to where her dress was hanging and took from the pocket a purse containing $8. He then went out by the front door. After his departure Mrs. Maden arose and sat up sleepless the rest of the night.

James H. Maden, the father, recounted to Recorder Hackett all that he had done to effect the reformation of his son. He had at last become convinced that the only way to keep his son from crime was to keep him in prison.

The prisoner asked to be heard in his own defense, and he was sworn. He said that his parents were persecuting him. "The old man never treated me right. I came down from two years and a half in Sing Sing only a few months ago, and he would do nothing for me; told me to go away and never speak to him again. Then he went to Justice Kilbreth and swore that I tried to kill him and mother. He wanted the judge to put me away until I was twenty one, but the judge only gave me six months, and I got away from the island before I had been there a week."

The jury returned a verdict of guilty from their seats.

Said the recorder to the prisoner: "This case is the most pitiable and distressing that I have witnessed in all my official career. The fact that you have by your crimes made your own parents your prosecutors is of itself only less distressing than the terrible affliction, visible to all in this court, that the necessity had imposed upon them. The sentence is imprisonment in State prison for twenty years."

A Vexed Question.

A curious little question of caste is to be passed upon by the local authorities of Brentwood, N. H. For several years the inhabitants of school district No. 2 in which the Rockingham county farm is located, have objected to having the pauper children attend the public school, while the county commissioners have claimed their right to school privileges. There have been but four or five such children to attend school, and the commissioners have offered to pay more than the school tax assessed on the farm, if desired; but the inhabitants were unwilling that their children should associate with paupers. Judge Foster, of the circuit court, has recently decided that the genius of our free institutions demands that the poorest children should have full and equal school privileges with the rest, and that the school must admit the little outcasts. Upon this, residents of the district have petitioned to the school committee and selectmen to set off and constitute the county farm a separate school district by itself, the commissioners to expend the farm school tax in schooling the pauper children at the farm. It is said their application will be refused as a flagrant violation of republican traditions which should not be for a moment tolerated, in whatever technical legal guise it may show itself.

How they Learn.

The rapidity with which females adapt themselves to the circumstances and fashions with which they are surrounded, and especially the fashions, is simply marvelous. One Monday a lady in a Western city, who employs several domestics, got a new table girl, just arrived in the city from rural districts—a bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked damsel who blushed whenever any of the male members of the household looked at her; a girl whose hair was combed smoothly back from off her tanned forehead; whose dress had sleeves to it, came up to her throat and down to her feet. On Tuesday her hair went up on to the top of her head, and was coiled up over a—something; on Wednesday she cut the sleeves off her dress, turned it in at the throat, pinned it back and humped it out behind, and could look all the men in the house square in the face for half an hour without the hue of modesty showing through her chalk complexion. Thursday she completed her degradation by cutting off all but an inch or two of her front hair.

On the Lakes.

The cry for an American Plimsoll, since the d sasters on the lakes, is gaining in vigor, and the cry is backed by some ugly facts and figures. Every year the property destroyed on the lakes is counted by millions, and the lives lost by hundreds. There are 1,527 vessels of all descriptions registered on the lakes, o' which only ten are rated as unseaworthy. Yet in 1868 the vessels lost numbered 113, valued at $2,423,500, with a loss of 380 people. The losses of 1871 were double those of 1868, and last year the destruction of property was more than $3,600,000, with hundreds of lives lost. The mischief is in the practice of running unseaworthy craft, a thing easy enough to accomplish in the condition of our inspection service. After an old and overloaded tub and her cargo are heavily insured it seems to make little difference to the owners whether she sinks or swims.

New York Flats.

We do not mean the flats who stand about hotels and street corners with their hair parted in the middle, but those large buildings, each floor of which constitutes a dwelling house. Of these flats a writer says: No flat that is of any dimensions or surroundings above a brown stone tenement-house can be had short of $1,000 a year, or $80 a month. Indeed, nine-tenths of these flats are tenement-houses called by a less injurious name. It is a good way for lazy women and people with small furniture to affect to live. It is better than boarding, in that you eat your own hash. It is purgatory, between the heaven of householding and the tophet of a dyspeptic's public table. It is a device to make unrentable houses rentable by farming out the floors and putting in wash-tubs.

Large Trees.

Upon the land of Mr. Webb, of Mason county, W. T., is a cedar tree, which is forty-five feet in circumference three feet above the ground. This tree has been burnt out by the fire, leaving a hollow in it into which five men on horseback might ride and remain at one time with ease and comfort. Near this monarch of the forest is another one, also a cedar, which seems to have been blown down by the wind, and is burnt out like the other, within whose old, charred walls ten men on horseback might at one time find comfortable shelter. California is not the only place where big trees may be found.

If, in instructing a child, you are vexed with it for a want of adroitness, try, if you have never tried before, to write with your left hand, and then remember that a child is all left hand.

ROGER WADE'S OFFENSE.

Roger Wade lived with Jonas Bram. Jonas was a narrow-souled, grasping man, whose sharpness at a bargain, and whose inevitable closeness in pushing his workmen, had given him the name among his townspeople of "Old Screw-Driver."

No one ever knew him to "take off" or "throw in a little," because a man was pressed by misfortune, and lacked the money to pay him his price. He would have the "uttermost farthing," even though the exaction brought his debtor ruin.

It was in the early spring that Roger Wade agreed to work eight months on his farm, for his board and fifty cents a week. Stern necessity forced the unemployed and homeless boy into this contract, just as it has hundreds of others into similar situations. And Jonas Bram had received more than an equivalent for what he paid him, in hard labor—the very hardest, and the most he could possibly get out of Roger's flesh and muscles.

One bright autumn afternoon, Roger had been at work in Mr. Bram's five-acre orchard, gathering fruit. He had filled several barrels with choice apples, and there was a large heap of pears on the ground, which he was carefully putting into boxes, when the black, curling smoke of an engine appeared in sight, and the loud whistle announced the approach of an incoming train.

The railroad ran through the west end of Mr. Bram's farm, and cut off a little from the orchard. The station was a about a quarter of a mile above.

Roger paused in his work, and stood attentively watching the cars as they went thundering by, only a few rods from him. Then he heard the sharp rattle and crack of the brakes, the engine was reversed, and in a minute the train rolled slowly back. It had been switched off upon a side track, and now it stood there close to the orchard, waiting for a long freight train to pass.

The day was an unusually warm one, and most of the car windows were wide open, and the passengers were gazing curiously out, impatient at the delay.

As Roger stood beside the great heap of pears, looking at the people, a bright, restless little girl, occupying a seat in the first car, called:

"Boy! boy! please throw me one of those nice pears."

The next moment a great juicy Bartlett went whirling through the air, and entered the car window, and fell into her lap. The child laughed her thanks, and immediately began eating it with great relish.

Just behind her sat a pale, sad-looking young man, with dreamy downcast eyes.

His bleak, cheerless face excited Roger's pity, and picking up another ripe pear, he shouted:

"Catch, catch!"

The young man looked up, and a smile brightened his face as he caught the well-aimed pear. The freight train soon came along, putting a stop to further communication with the boy in the orchard, and by the time it was past, the passenger cars had begun to move. Just as the rear car came in sight, Roger espied John Boswell, one of his intimate friends, leaning out of one of the windows.

"Hallo, Roger!"

"Hallo, John!" And in an instant the biggest pear of the heap went flying toward John, propelled with all the force of the sender's arm.

The speed of the train was increasing, and instead of reaching John, the pear broke through a closed window, shivered the pane, and struck a gray-haired man in the temple, close to the eye. He was half stunned by the blow, and blood instantly flowed from an ugly cut caused by the broken glass.

Roger saw the accident, and believed that he had injured some one, but the train disappeared so soon that he could not know the extent of the mischief. His heart beat violently. Undoubtedly he would hear something yet from the unlucky throw, and he tortured himself with wondering who was hurt, and whether the railroad company, or any one else, would prosecute him.

The sharp voice of Mr. Bram just behind him recalled his wandering senses.

"Standing here doing nothing, you rascal! It's a pity if I can't be gone ten minutes without having the work stop."

In silence Roger again began filling the boxes, but his thoughts were busy with other things. He feared trouble was in store for him.

The afternoon passed, and twilight came. The cows were milked, and Roger's work was done. As he was standing in the shade of a great spruce tree near the gate, two men came along on the road. Said one:

"Esquire Lee's got hurt. He has just come from Ohio, and as he was sitting in the car this afternoon, just below the station, a boy threw something at him and hit him."

"Hurt seriously?" inquired the other man.

"Don't know. They say his head is badly cut."

Roger listened to these words, and a cold chill ran over him. Esquire Lee, then, was the injured passenger. He was a man learned in the law, and had long been justice in the town. Many a youthful offender had found cause to fear his stern sentences, for his severity was well known against all who willfully or carelessly broke "the statute."

Roger passed a wretched night. He now fully believed that he had got himself into serious difficulty. He was well acquainted with Esquire Lee's character, and felt a terrible dread of impending punishment.

Leaving Roger a while to his fears, we will now follow the esquire, and learn about his hurt, and what is really likely to come of it.

When the flying pear and the broken glass struck him in the face, the shock confused him for the moment, but he soon revived, and with the aid of another passenger bandaged his bleeding temple. His eye had a narrow escape; but in truth the most serious immediate effect of his injury was his indignation at the deed which had so nearly done him a serious injury.

"Who threw that pear?" he inquired of John Boswell in front of him. "Was it Roger Wade?"

"Yes, sir," answered John; "but he never meant to hit you. He threw it to me, andsupposed I would catch it."

"Well, it was a rogue's performance, and I shall take care that he learns not to repeat this reckless business," said Esquire Lee, angrily.

"I hope you won't make Roger suffer for an accident, judge—an accident that I am partly to blame for. Roger is a good boy; and he has a dreadful hard time. He works for that old screw-driver, Jonas Bram. I'm sure if you knew Roger as well as I do, you'd pity him and not punish him," pleaded John.

Esquire Lee and John Boswell left the train at the station and walked toward home. Mr. Lee had just reached his gate, when again the anxious voice of John Boswell spoke.

"Judge," he said, "you are very angry with Roger, I know you are. You mean to have him arrested, and bring him to trial, and pass some dreadful sentence upon him. Do let him off, sir. It was only a thoughtless act. Roger Wade wouldn't do any mischief nor hurt anybody on purpose, never! never!"

Esquire Lee's stern face softened to a smile.

"Your friend has a good lawyer in you. Don't be distressed on his account," he said, kindly.

The next morning, while Roger was at work alone, a message came, summoning him to appear before Esquire Lee in his office. Roger went without saying a word.

Esquire Lee was reading his newspaper as the boy entered the office. He slowly took off his spectacles, and fixed his sharp eyes on Roger's face.

"What is your name?" he inquired.

"Roger Wade, sir."

"I am told that the injury I received here was caused by you," touching lightly his forehead where a piece of adhesive plaster concealed the wound.

"I—I—I—am—sorry, sir. I—I—I"—stammered Roger, in great confusion, and stopped.

"And for this unprovoked assault you are liable to be arrested and brought to trial," said the esquire, in a stern tone.

"I know it, sir," in a hardly audible voice.

"For throwing missiles at a railway train, you may be fined or imprisoned, or both," continued the justice.

"Yes, sir," said Roger, choking down his agitation.

"And what would you do if I should fine you?"

"I—I couldn't pay it, sir. I haven't any money."

"Then you might be sentenced to jail."

Roger made no reply.

"And going to jail is a hard thing for a boy. Can you make a good defense for yourself now, and show why you should not be sent there?"

Roger looked up more brightly at this.

"All I can say is, that I intended to throw the pear to John Boswell," said he. "But the train had started, and I missed him, and hit you. I would have done anything rather than hurt you."

There was truth in Roger's face and words. The frowning brow of Esquire Lee relaxed very perceptibly. He was convinced of what John Boswell had told him.

"Let me see," he said, reflectively; "you live with Jonas Bram?"

"Yes, sir. If you send me to jail it won't be much worse than living with him."

The esquire laughed. "If he is so hard on you, why don't you leave him? You are not bound out to him, are you?"

"Well, I agreed to work for him eight months. Mr. Leland wants me in his store, and will pay me well if I go now; but my time isn't up, and a bargain is a bargain, even a bad one."

"Won't Mr. Leland wait for you?"

"No, sir. I shall lose the chance; but I shall not break my word with Mr. Bram, if he does make slave of me. John Boswell says I am a fool not to leave him, when I can do so much better. But I can't, it wouldn't be right."

Esquire Lee passed his hand over his eyes. "You can go now. I freely forgive your thoughtlessness. You never need fear me."

"Thank you, thank you!" cried Roger, joyfully; and he left the office with nimble feet.

A month passed. One bright October morning, as Roger was coming out of Mr. Bram's gate, he chanced to meet Esquire Lee.

"Good-morning, Roger," he said, in a pleasant, friendly voice. "When is your time out with Mr. Bram?"

"To-morrow."

"Well, I am in want of just such a faithful, honest boy as you are. Mr. Leland has confirmed your statement. He told me he offered you more than double what Mr. Bram is paying you, if you would work for him, and that you refused to leave this hard master, because you would not break your promise to him. I honor a boy who values his word more than money."

Roger looked very grateful.

"If you will work for me as errand and office boy, I will give you your board and six dollars a month, with a good increase another year, if you do well."

A sparkle of delight came into Roger's eyes at these words. Two days after he entered the office of Mr. Lee. His faithful performance of duty soon won the highest confidence of his employer, who became deeply interested in him. Every opportunity for improvement within his reach was eagerly seized, and in time, being generously aided by Mr. Lee, he acquired a liberal education, and became an able and successful lawyer.—*Youths' Companion.*

A Major General's Poverty.

The Cincinnati *Inquirer* says: A tall, haggard and ragged-looking individual found his way into the Cumminsville station-house and into a cell for safe keeping. He had all the marks of dissipation about him—bloodshot eyes, inflamed skin and bruised face. He had what was still worse and still more convincing—a violent attack of that terrible disease, delirium tremens. He claimed to be homeless, friendless and moneyless, and to have walked all the way from Indianapolis. He said he was Major General William H. Wheeler, of the late Confederate army, on his way to his old home and birthplace in Culpepper Court House, Va., where he wanted to die.

General Wheeler will be remembered as a dashing officer who figured so brilliantly during the war in the cavalry service. The story of this poor tramp, claiming to be this famous general, is a sad one if true, and an interesting one, any way. He says he is sixty-two years old, that he graduated at West Point in the class of '32: that while commanding at the battle of Shiloh his son was shot and killed; that in less than two weeks after intelligence came of the death of his wife, then the escape of all his slaves—numbering nearly twenty—and lastly, his Virginia farms that he had signed over to his brother to escape confiscation, had been seized or sold by that brother's creditors, leaving him a pauper. At the close of the war he alleges he drifted from one place to another, finally bringing up in Mississippi, where, until a few weeks since, he has lived. He journeyed up the river to Evansville two weeks ago, landed there and went to Terre Haute, where he expected to find a couple of nephews: was disappointed; went to Indianapolis, and from there tramped to this city.

He claims that his mother was a sister of Governor Trimble's wife; that his only sister is Mrs. Colonel Martin, of Hamilton, Ohio, and that his only surviving child is a married lady living in Baltimore. His whole story is very straightforward, and in his conversation he betrays an intelligence and familiarity with public men and things which one would scarcely look for in an ordinary tramp. Whisky seems at last to have wrecked him, and it will probably be his fate to spend his last days in the Cincinnati hospital.

A Personal Narrative.

The following extract from a private letter received by a gentleman from a niece living at Indianola, gives a brief personal narrative of the recent calamity at that place:

It is with the deepest grief that I address these lines to you, as well as all your family. My heart is so full that I scarcely know what I write. On September 15th began one of the most severe storms that in this part of the country was ever witnessed. Before people knew where they were the water had gotten so high that it was certain death to attempt to vacate any house to look for one more safe.

By eight o'clock on the evening of the 16th, the storm was at its worst; the water was five feet higher than it had ever been even in the hardest storms; houses were swept away, taking with them all that was within. Arthur's was washed from its blocks, but lodged in the yard. He, with all his family, and two other families were saved. Willie, with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, also, his wife's sister with her three children, were swept away. Willie being more powerful than the rest, clung to a plank and was saved; his wife and children were drowned in his arms.

The worst blow of all was made known to us yesterday. Mother, who has been in Saluria for some time, where her health was better than in this place, was washed off with thirty or thirty-five others, three of whom only were saved. George and Rebecca and family and William were all saved. This is the most desolate place you ever saw; there are not one dozen houses left in their proper places, and there are but a few houses to mark the place where once stood the pleasant little town of Indianola. The shipping is destroyed; also the railroad. Our relatives have been sending us enough to keep us from starvation, but it cannot last. I appeal to you in behalf of all our dear ones that remain for help. We are destitute. The loss of life is not less than one hundred and fifty; the loss of property is untold; the town is as nothing.

In this day of poetic obituaries, we shall perhaps be excused for exhuming the following from the dust of former decades:

Oh! be she gone, and am she went
And is I left here all alone?
Oh, cruel fate, thou wast unkind
To take she fore and leave I hind!

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

As six platform cars, containing seventy laborers, were being pushed at a fair rate of speed by a locomotive on the Richmond, Drummond and Athabaska railroad, Canada, they struck some obstruction, throwing over two or three cars, killing eleven and wounding twenty-five others. It is thought the obstruction was purposely placed......An express train on the Hamilton and Dayton road was run into by a freight train at Hamilton, Ohio, and three men stealing a ride on the sleeping car were killed ..... Ned O'Baldwin, the pugilist, better known as the "Irish Giant," was shot by his business partner in New York, and died two days afterward in great agony. The murderer gave himself up to the police ...... Richard Robinson, the murderer of Mrs. Dixon at Norwichtown, Conn., died in jail from the effects of poison taken after his arrest....The Jewish New Year festival was celebrated in all the synagogues throughout the country Sept. 30th. According to Hebrew reckoning that was the first day of the year 5636.....The loss of human life on Matagorda bay, Texas, was 225, and of cattle in that vicinity, 75,000 head......Advices from China state that in a heavy typhoon at Che-Foo, three European and many Chinese vessels were wrecked, and thirty lives were lost. ....The latest returns from the foot and mouth disease in England show that in East Sussex there are 5,292 beasts affected; in Gloucester, 12,000; in Warwickshire, 8,000; in Cumberland, 5,700, and in Westmoreland, 400. Yorkshire shows a large increase...... Capt. Dawkins, of the British ram Vanguard, which was run down in the channel by another ship of the squadron, has been censured and dismissed from the service.

Cardinal McCloskey took possession of his title in the Church of Sancta Maria Supra Minervan at Rome, with imposing ceremonies. ..... A batteau containing Goddard Heiss, of Camden, N. J., William Randon, of Philadelphia, and a child four years of age, was run down by the sloop Henrietta, in the Delaware river. Mr. Randon and the child was drowned. Mr. Heiss clung to the anchor cable and thus saved himself...... During the late gale a fishing boat was wrecked near St. Anne Des Monts, Canada, and her crew named Laberge (two brothers), Wisabel (father and two sons), and Picaid, Fernier, and Cote, were drowned. ....By an explosion of gas in the Anchor colliery, at Heckscherville, Pa., two men were killed and one severely injured. They had been ordered out of the mine by the fire-boss, but did not obey ..... An examination of the books of the Planters' National bank, at Louisville, Ky., reveals a defalcation of $105,000, taking during the last five years by the late teller, Louis Rehm. It will be remembered that Rehm recently robbed the bank safe of $100,000, and endeavored to deceive the authorities by telling them that he had been taken from his bed at night by masked men and forced to open the bank ...A single-scul race between Frank Denmarsh, of Pittsburgh, and John Pedgrift, of Chicago, over a course of one and a half miles and repeat, was won by Denmarsh in 19.38¼, said to be the fastest time on record. The referee decided the match a draw on account of a foul.

The ten gold medals to be presented by the United States authorities to the persons who manned the life and fishing boats and rescued thirty-two persons from the wreck of the steamer Metis in Long Island sound on the thirty-first of August, have been forwarded to their intended owners. They are of pure gold, about two inches in diameter, the intrinsic value of each being $140. The obverse represents the scene of the disaster off Watch Hill light, and upon the reverse is the name of the person to whom presented......The secretary of the treasury will redeem the following bonds of June 30, 1864, on and after January 1, 1876: Coupon bonds, $50, No. 3,301 to No. 3,700, both inclusive; $100, No. 10,501 to No. 12,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 15,301 to No. 18,000, both inclusive; $1,050, No. 59,701 to No. 68,000, both inclusive; total, $2,500,000. Registered bonds, $50, No. 69 to No. 150, both inclusive; $100, No. 601 to No. 1,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 482 to No. 750, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 2,651 to No. 4,900, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 1,551 to No. 2,100, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 3,751 to No. 4,600, both inclusive; total, $2,500,000; grand total, $5,000,000...... Willard Carpenter, a wealthy old gentleman, has given $500,000 to endow a new school at Evansville, Ind ..... Shepard, Hall & Co., of Boston, lumber dealers, failed for $1,500,000......The October public debt statement shows a reduction of $3,342,562.61 during September, leaving the debt total at $2,255,749,896.95..... By a misplaced switch at Fairhaven, Vt., a freight train ran into a locomotive standing on the track, turning it completely over and killing the fireman and assistant. The engineer saved his life by jumping. ...... Nathan Holloway, his wife, and Mrs. Snell were drowned by the upsetting of their boat while crossing the river from Gananoque, Canada, to Fisher's Landing, N. Y......The Boston jury in the cases of the Jefferson Borden mutineers returned a verdict in which Miller and Smith were found guilty of murder, and Glew was acquitted......The bishop of Breslau has notified the German ecclesiastical court that he is determined not to obey its summons to attend for trial, on the ground that the court is not competent to try him.

The assistant treasurer at New York has been instructed by the secretary of the treasury to sell $4,000,000 of gold during October. ....A decree is published in Spain re-enacting the law of 1870, prescribing the election to the cortes by universal suffrage, of one deputy to every 50,000 inhabitants....A Catholic procession in Toronto was attacked by a mob, which was fired upon by the police, and several persons injured......The famous trotting horse American Girl fell dead at Elmira, N. Y., while trotting the first heat of a race. A *post-mortem* examination showed that her death was occasioned by over-exertion while recovering from the epizootic. She was valued at $25,000, and her best record was 2:17¼....A railroad train was stopped by brigands between Sarragossa and Barcelona, Spain, and all the passengers were robbed. Among them were seventeen officers and seamen of the American man-of-war Franklin....Mayor Slocum, of Newport, R. I., has forbidden the Fall River (Mass.) committee to solicit aid in Newport for Fall River strikers, and ordered them arrested if they attempted it....A young lady in England swam ten miles without support or stimulant, in two hours and twenty-three minutes......Albert H. League approached the sacristy of St. Patrick's church, in Boston, while services were going on, an attempted to shoot the pastor, Father Gaetley, on account, as League alleges, of Father Gaetley having put his (League's) daughter in a Catholic convent in Indiana. League was arrested....A waterspout swept away part of Las Cruces, New Mexico, and the next day another waterspout washed off all the remaining houses......The authorities of Kingston, Jamaica, have seized the steamer Uruguay, which was laden with guns and ammunition for the Cubans....By the swamping of a batteau in Lake St. Peter, Canada, Capt. Hamel, the owner, his wife and three children were drowned.

Craft, the pedestrian, finished his walk of eight hundred miles in fourteen days at Schenectady, N. Y., two and a half hours ahead of time. At the finish he was in good condition. ...... A committee appointed to examine into the Montpelier Female Humane Association Lottery, of Alexandria, Va., pronounce the drawing to have been a fraud. Over $500,000 in tickets had been taken.. ....The Swedish steamer L. J. Bager, running between Lubeck and Copenhagen, has been burned in the Baltic. Twenty-four of the passengers and eleven of the crew perished ..... George Miller and William Smith, convicted of murder on board the vessel Jefferson Borden, were sentenced to be hanged Jan. 14. They received their sentence without emotion......The jury in the suit of Martha Hutchinson against the Boston Gaslight Company returned a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding her $12,560. This is the suit to recover damages for personal injuries received at the time of the great fire in November, 1872, when the building, No. 11 Summer street, was blown up by gas.....Dangerous counterfeits are in circulation of the denomination of $5 of the following banks: The First National Bank of Chicago, Ill.; the Traders' National Bank of Chicago, Ill.; the First National Bank of Paxton, Ill.; the First National Bank of Canton, Ill......An old man named Goodwin was beaten to death by his son in Jersey City, while the entire party were under the influence of liquor......The Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., was opened with appropriate exercises. Commodore Vanderbilt, by whose endowments the university was built, was not present.

In the Philadelphia United States Circuit Court a decision was rendered that the government had priority over other creditors against J. Cooke & Co.'s assets. The London house owed the government about $600,000...... Reports from all portions of the country indicate that the horse distemper is spreading. ......The cargo of peaches sent to England in a steamer especially chartered for the purpose having turned out ruinously, a small consignment was sent by another steamer in a box on deck, arranged on the Allegretti refrigerating plan. The result was entirely successful, and the fruit sold rapidly at good prices ...... The Chinese government issued a decree conceding hereafter intercourse between the chiefs of the government departments and foreign ministers......The English hop pickers have now entirely finished their work. It is believed that no less than one-fifth of the crop has failed, the hops being left on the poles, as they are not worth the picking. The growth this year cannot supply the home trade. Good samples of English hops have accordingly advanced from eight to ten shillings per cwt......The government has instituted suits against H. B. Claflin & Co., the heavy dry goods house of New York, for $1,500,000, for dealing in and concealing information in regard to silks known to have been smuggled.....The American Board of Foreign Missions held a meeting in Chicago. The reports showed that $468,620 were received the past year and $450,238 disbursed. Number of missions, eighteen; number of stations, seventy-eight; number of out-stations, 498; laborers employed by missions, 1,432; pages printed for distribution, 6,171,000; number of churches, 223; members, 11,546; number of pupils in educational department, 22,503.

An Unappreciated Financier.

A long-haired, sallow-complexioned individual, arriving at Aurora (Ind.) depot the other day, caused no little gossip in the village. He was mysteriously silent about his name and business. All expected something remarkable of him. Finally all agreed that he was an Ohio politician come down to talk on the currency question. They were willing to give him a respectful hearing. At seven o'clock their curiosity reached a climax as he emerged from his hotel and mounted a dry goods box in the market square. Both parties cheered him, for each thought he was their friend. When the silence was reached, he began:

"*Ladies and Gentlemen*—I came to your beautiful little city heralded by no flourish of banners or double-leaded announcements in the newspapers. The experience of a lifetime has taught me that the fine perceptions and delicate faculties of American people will discover merit and appreciate it under whatever circumstances it may appear. As I look upon your upturned faces to-night I am assured that you are no exceptions to the general rule. I see beauty, intelligence, and the love of country stamped on every countenance before me."

While the crowd gathered closer to him, he snuffed his lard-oil lamp with his thumb and finger and went on.

"It may be possible that you have never heard of me before, and it would not become me to go into any detailed account of myself on this occasion. I am Professor Bittender, of Cleveland, O."

A rousing cheer went up.

"The whole country is now straining its eyes for light upon the great question of the hour. One faction cries aloud for inflation, and the other lifts up its voice and sings the song of contraction. The question may be narrowed down to 'gold and greenbacks.' My friends," and he raised his finger impressively, "either is good enough for me."

He opened a little tin trunk, and took out several small red paper boxes. As he continued he held one of them up to view.

"I have in this little package the greatest combination of medical properties that ever the sun shone upon. I call it my 'Balsam of Cornucopia, or Lightning Wart and Bunion Eradicator.' If there is any lady or gentleman in this vast assemblage who has a troublesome excrescence, let her or him limp forward, and I will remove it without money and without price. I will snatch, as it were, the"—

But he never got further than that. Some broken windows in the neighborhood, a pervading odor of ancient eggs which still hangs about the place, and splinters of wood scattered about the square, alone remain to remind the Aurorans of the visit of the Cleveland corn doctor.

A Terrible Record.

The annual report of the New York board of health for 1874 reveals some very startling facts, not the least of which is the statement made concerning the deaths from alcoholism. The average number of deaths from this cause was about seven a week during the winter months, but out of 824 deaths for the week ending July 18, alcoholism carried off more than one-third of the whole number, viz.: 367. The week following there were 370, out of a total of 861, and the week following that 311, out of a total of 744, from the same cause. In the three following weeks 770 deaths are scored to the credit of the demon rum. The death roll to this terrible account for the year gives the number of the victims at 3,496. Surely there is plenty of work set for the temperance advocate.

Hurt Him.

At Eufaula, Ala., a mulatto, about twenty-three years of age, died from a rather unusual cause. Some time ago he attended church, and, as usual, some of the females became excited, and were surging and plunging about, and he undertook to hold one of the more violently affected, but in so doing she threw back one of her arms with great force, striking him a most violent blow across his chest and nearly killing him outright at the time. He recovered slightly, however, but continued to complain, and frequently had hemorrhages from the chest, or blood-spitting, and died a few days after.

REGISTERED LETTERS.—The registry department is one of the great conveniences of our post-office system. A registered letter is safer than the ordinary letter, because it is entered in a record book, sealed up a special envelope, a receipt for it is taken of every agent or postmasters who receives it, and it is committed to the personal custody of the mail agent, instead of being put into the mail bag.

It takes but one trial to show the purity and merit of Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia). For your own interest give it that one trial. All grocers keep it.

Important to Travelers.

Persons visiting New York or leaving by the cars from Grand Central Depot, will save annoyance and expense of carriage hire and baggage expressage by stopping at Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Over 350 elegantly furnished rooms and fitted up at a cost of $900,000. European plan. Guests can live more luxuriously for the money at the Grand Union than at any other first-class house in New York. Stages and street cars pass the doors to all parts of the city. See that the hotel you enter is the Grand Union Hotel.—*Com.*

Wonderful Paint.

All about painting should do as we have—inclose stamp, and have sent free the book "How Every Man can Paint," and select colors, with specimens of thirty brilliant colors, and full account of a preparation of old English lead and French zinc, ready mixed, in all colors, that will endure much longer and less in price than any other paint of the present day. Every one who has painting to do will save money in reading the book, whether they buy the paint or not. Address INGERSOLL PAINT WORKS, No. 261 Front street, New York. Mr. Ingersoll makes large reductions to churches requiring paint.—*Com.*

MYSTERY SOLVED.—The great secret of the wonderful success of Vegetine. It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.—*Com.*

FIRST GRAND EXPOSITION of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., opens Oct. 7, closes Nov. 6. Address A. J. Nellis, President.—*Com.*

Parsons' Purgative Pills will greatly relieve, if not entirely cure, dyspepsia when everything else fails. They have been tried in some desperate cases, and have given more relief than any other medicine.—*Com.*

BE WISE TO-DAY.—'Tis madness to neglect a cough, however slight. Consumption may follow, and though *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* has frequently cured this much dreaded disease, it almost invariably cures the primary diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. Fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.—*Com.*

Many valuable horses die from the effects of colic. The best thing to do in a case of this kind is to pour a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* into a long-necked junk bottle, add half a pint of molasses and water, then pour the whole down the horse's throat. In ten minutes the horse will begin to eat.—*Com.*

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so afflicted, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware, the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Phila.
And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	12	@	13¼
Common to Good Texans	07¾	@	09¾
Milch Cows	30 00	@	70 00
Hogs—Live	08¾	@	09
Dressed	10½	@	11¾
Sheep	04	@	06
Lambs	05	@	11
Cotton—Middling	13¼	@	13¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 50	@	6 15
State Extra	5 50	@	6 15
Wheat—Red Western	90	@	1 16
No. 2 Spring	1 31	@	1 31
Rye—State	92	@	94
Barley—State	1 10	@	1 10
Barley Malt	1 50	@	1 60
Oats—Mixed Western	45	@	47¾
Corn—Mixed Western	68	@	70¾
Hay, per cwt	85	@	1 00
Straw, per cwt	75	@	90
Hops .....75s, 10 @ 15—olds	04	@	10
Pork—Mess	21 25	@	22 50
Lard	13¾	@	13¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	22 00	@	25 00
" No. 2, new	16 00	@	16 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	6 00	@	6 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	35	@	40
Petroleum—Crude.......0⅝ @ 06¾	Refined,		13¼
Wool—California Fleece	20	@	34
Texas "	22	@	33
Australian "	46	@	50
Butter—State	28	@	38
Western Dairy	28	@	31
Western Yellow	18	@	28
Western Ordinary	14	@	16
Pennsylvania Fine	30	@	33
Cheese—State Factory	11	@	13¾
" Skimmed	05	@	07
Western	09	@	12
Eggs—State	29	@	29
ALBANY.			
Wheat	1 50	@	1 50
Rye—State	85	@	85
Corn—Mixed	71	@	72
Barley—State	1 12¾	@	1 12¾
Oats—State	52	@	52
BUFFALO.			
Flour	6 00	@	9 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 23	@	1 23
Corn—Mixed	62	@	62¾
Oats	40	@	41
Rye	83	@	83
Barley	1 10	@	1 12
BALTIMORE.			
Cotton—Low Middlings	12¾	@	13
Flour—Extra	5 75	@	8 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 40	@	1 40
Rye	75	@	75
Corn—Yellow	74	@	75
Oats—Mixed	47	@	50
Petroleum	06¾	@	06¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 25	@	6 62
Wheat—Western Red	1 37	@	1 40
Rye	75	@	75
Corn—Yellow	74	@	74
Mixed	73	@	73
Oats—Mixed	42	@	43
Petroleum—Crude.....13¼ @ 13¾	Refined,		13

SILVER TIPPED SHOES. Through the length and breadth of the land the celebrated SILVER TIPPED Boots and Shoes are sold by the million, for parents know they last twice as long as those without Tips. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

Have you seen the CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and Shoes? Millions are being worn; all say they are the easiest and best Shoe ever made. Also try Wire Quilted Soles. CABLE SCREW WIRE

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SEA FOAM. J. S. Winslow & Co., Ship Brokers, Portland, Me., say: "We honestly think your Sea Foam superior to all other Baking Powders." West, Stone & Co., Grocers, Springfield, Mass., say: "Sea Foam combines all the qualities desired in a first-class Baking Powder." Try it. "It is just the thing for Dyspeptics and weak persons, and better still for the strong and well." Many Valuable cooking recipes sent free. Send for Circular to GEO. F. GANTZ & CO., 176 Duane St., New York.

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FREE. 100 page Book and samples of Rubber Roofing. Complete materials for new roof, 4½c. a ft. Fire-proof, durable, cheap. Easily applied with positive satisfaction. Write at once and save money. N. Y. Slate Roofing Co. 7 CEDAR ST., N. Y.

AGENTS 20 Elegant Oil Chromos mounted size 9x11 for $1. Novelties and Chromos of every description. National Chromo Co., Phila., Pa.

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WIFE NO. 19 BY ANN ELIZA YOUNG, Brigham Young's Rebellious Wife. The only complete Exposé of all the SECRETS of BRIGHAM'S HAREM ever written. Born in Mormonism, ANN ELIZA now exposes to the world, AS NO OTHER WOMAN CAN, the SECRETS, MYSTERIES and CRIMES of the horrible system of Polygamy, from the very beginning. Nearly 200 New Illustrations beautify the work. It is the best selling book published. 10,000 more Agents, men and women, can have employment and make from $5 to $10 daily. ALL LIVE AGENTS are writing for Illustrated Circulars with LARGE TERMS. Sent free. Do not delay, but address at once DUSTIN, GILMAN & CO., HARTFORD, CT., CHICAGO, ILL., or CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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IMPORTANT TO CONSUMPTIVES. A gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge, to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE, 32 Liberty St., New York.

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"Truth is Mighty, and will Prevail."

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood and Restores the Health.

SEVENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE.

EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the Kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.

Yours truly,
JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

EXPERIENCE OF YEARS.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., March 19, 1869.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" (VEGETINE) in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully,

MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell Street.

WHT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTINGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State St., Boston.

VEGETINE extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with its foundation, correcting diseased action and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving nature to perform its allotted task.

VEGETINE is sold by Druggists.

N. Y. N. U.—No. 41

Books Exchanged. Furnish all new. Want old. Write. Name this paper. American Book Exchange, N. Y.

OPIUM CURE The most successful remedy of the present day. Send for Paper on Opium Eating. Prof. D. Meeker, P. O. Box 475, Laporte, Ind.

PRESENT CONFLICT. A new book on the most vital question of the day. Of the most intense and deepest interest. First agent sold 33, second, 17, third, 25, first week. First agent, 21 second week. Everybody buys it. AGENTS WANTED. Send for circular and secure the best paying agency. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 518 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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"NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY."

This Cordial is a CERTAIN CURE for Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, and if taken in time, will arrest that fatal disease Consumption. The basis of this medicine is a preparation of Tar obtained by a peculiar process from the sap of the Pine Tree, the medicinal properties of which are well known. With this powerful element are thoroughly incorporated several other vegetable ingredients, each of which possesses soothing and healing attributes, thus making it the most POTENT ANTAGONIST to all diseases of the pulmonary organs that has yet been introduced.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

Is not a new remedy that has never been heard of before, but an OLD, RELIABLE, AND WELL-TRIED medicine that has been in daily use by families and intelligent physicians for the last sixteen years, and is spoken of in the highest terms by all who have used it, as thousands of UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS prove.

If you suffer from any disease for which this Cordial is recommended, we unhesitatingly say: "TRY IT, WE KNOW IT WILL DO YOU GOOD." A single bottle will demonstrate its valuable qualities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
232 North Second St., Philad'a.

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